PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa
Office over 1st. National Bank.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Hat's Building.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and 4th Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on First floor, front room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Browers' Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-tf

KNORR & WINTERSTEEN. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
Pensions and Bounties Collected.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW
Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over Dentler's shoe store, Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-30-86.

JOHN C. YOCUM. C. E. GEYER.
YOCUM & GEYER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
(Office front suit of rooms on second floor of NEWS ITEM building.)
CAN BE CONSULTED IN GERMAN.
Members of Sharp and Alleman's Lawyers and Banker's Directory and the American Mercantile and Collection Association. Will give prompt and careful attention to collection of claims in any part of the United States or Canada, as well as to all other professional business entrusted to them

W. H. RHAWN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawisa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
Conveyancer, Collector of Claims.
—AND—
LEGAL ADVICE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES, &c.
Office in Dentler's building with F. P. Billmeyer, attorney-at-law, front rooms, 2nd floor Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-9-86.

W. E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Berwick, Pa.

DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
Office and residence, West First street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov28 86 1y.

DR. J. H. MOORE.
EYE, EAR AND THROAT, A SPECIALTY.
PITTSTON, PA.
Will be at Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, every two weeks, on Saturday, from 8:30 p. m. to 2 p.m Dec, 4 and 18, Jan. 1 and 15 and 29, Feb. 12 and 26 March 12 and 26. nov28 86 1y.

DR. J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office and residence, on Third Street.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office Front room over Post Office,

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath room and all other conveniences.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 6, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, 1y

FIRE INSURANCE
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,168,710
Phœnix, of London	5,366,370
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written or the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, ETC., ETC.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Sts.
Orders will receive prompt attention.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office in Barton's building, Main street, below Market, five doors below Klein's drug store, first floor.
To be open at all hours during the day
NOT 86-1y

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS
SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS &C.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—:o:—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

CLOTHING! CLOTHING
—:o:—
G. W. BERTSCH,
THE MERCHANT TAILOR.
—:o:—
Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—:o:—
Suits made to order at short notice and a fit always guaranteed or no sale. Call and examine the largest and best selected stock of goods ever shown in Columbia county.
Store—next door to First National Bank,
MAIN STREET,
Bloomsburg Pa.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES
OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.
Suitable for
Yards,
Cemetery Lots
and
Public Grounds
—:o:—
The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.
Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.
Address
S. M. HESS,
BLOOMSBURG PA.
May 4-tf

CHAMPION
POSITIVELY Non-Explosive
Will not BREAK the CHIMNEY.
Gives a Light equal in Brilliancy to 50 Candles, or 2½ Gas burners. This is the most Powerful and Perfect LIGHT ever made FROM OIL.
THE FOUNTS Can be used in your old Gas or Oil Chandeliers or brackets, and will increase your light THREE-FOLD.
AGENTS WANTED
Patent Safety EXTINGUISHER
Cleanly. NO DRIPPING of OIL.
THE CHAMPION is the Best, Cheapest and Safest Lamp for Churches, Halls, or Family Use.
Send for Illustrated Circular.
A. J. WEIDENER, 36 S. 2d St., PHILA.
Sole Owner of Patent.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages, something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. dec24-86,1y.

$65 A Month and Board Guaranteed for Ladies in each county, and highest commission paid often $150 a month. NEW BOOK already on TIDAL WAVE OF SUCCESS WONDERS in North and South America, at the Ice-Bound Poles, over the land of the Midnight Sun, under the Equator, through the Dark Continent, among the Old Temples of India, in the Flowery Kingdoms of China and Japan, amid the ruins of Incas Aztecs and Zuni, within Cañons, Cliff Buildings and Gardens of the Gods on the Isles of the Sea, and in all parts of the globe. 300 engravings. Low price. Quick sales. Send for circular. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa. dec 17, 86.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE COLUMBIAN,

25¢ A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN
"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Colney, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle, Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine SALVATION OIL bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

SCOTT'S
EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.
AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.
Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
oct-22-1y

"Get the Best"
HOP PLASTERS
For curative power and effectiveness, healing qualities, and quickness of action, they stand without an equal. Scientifically prepared from approved vegetable agents, virtues of Fresh Hops, Gums, Balsams and Hemlock, spread on white muslin. They promptly and thoroughly subdue all pains and aches that torment the human body, vitalize worn-out muscles and strengthen weak parts. Always ready for instant application. Clean, fragrant and never-failing. Hop Plasters sold by druggists and Country stores. 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price by proprietors,
Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.
Beware of Imitations. See what you buy. Look for hop-vine wreath and signature of HOP PLASTER COMPANY, on back of plaster and on circular around plaster.
nov 26 86 1y.

MANY LAMP CHIMNEYS ARE offered for sale represented as good as the Famous
PEARL TOP
BUT THEY
ARE NOT!
And like all Counterfeits lack the Remarkable LASTING Qualities OF THE GENUINE.
ASK FOR THE
PEARL TOP
And Insist upon HAVING them with THIS Exact LABEL on Each CHIMNEY
Pat. Oct. 30, 1883.
The PEARL TOP is Manufactured ONLY by
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
dec 3 86 n c & co.

ROOFING

FOR STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
CAN BE PUT ON BY ANY PERSON.
THOUSANDS OF ROLLS SOLD ANNUALLY FOR BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
SEND FOR NEW CIRCULAR, CONTAINING PRICE LIST AND REFERENCES.
AGENTS WANTED.
M. EHRET, JR. & CO.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
423 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA
mar14-86mos.

HAVE YOU
RHEUMATISM?
A Remedy that has been in successful use for many years in Europe, and was only lately introduced in this country, is the
RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE
This Remedy has the endorsement of Continental Physicians and Government Sanitary Commissions, as well as the thousands of sufferers to whom it has brought relief. It has saved others—all who have tried it. It
WILL CURE YOU
from further agony, if you'll only give it a chance.

EVERY BOX HAS BOTH TRADE MARKS AND SIGNATURE Twice this Size. See Genuine without this Signature and Trade Mark. PRICE $2.50 PER BOX.
For complete information. Descriptive Pamphlet, with testimonials, free.
For sale by all druggists. If one or the other is not in position to furnish it to you, do not be persuaded to take anything else, but apply direct to the General Agents, PEARLEE BROS. & CO. 819 & 821 Market Street, Philadelphia.

WANTED LADIES TO WORK FOR US at their homes. $ to $ per week can be quietly made. No photo painting; no canvassing. For full particulars, please address, at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 19 Central street, Boston, Mass. Box 5170. 4mar14.

The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI, NO 11
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. L, NO 52

SELECT STORY.

A GHASTLY WEDDING GUEST.

In that beautiful and retired locality of Auteuil, situated near the northern end of the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, Henri Pilet first saw the light of day. His early life had been spent, as was customary with children of well-to-do people, in quiet routine of country existence.

When still a mere boy in years he had formed a mad infatuation for the daughter of a widow whose husband had been of excellent connections, socially and financially, in the gray capital, but who, overtaken by misfortune, had retired to Auteuil to find himself deserted alike by his former financial and social friends. His pecuniary embarrassment, together with his sudden retirement from active pursuits, had proved too much for his apparently excellent physique, and he soon broke down under the strain and constant brooding, and Madam Vaupil found herself a widow and Mademoiselle Julie an orphan.

Madam Vaupil was then thrown upon the care of a wealthy uncle in Paris who continued to provide for her and educated Julie.

The attachment between mother and daughter was touching. They seemed never so happy as when in each others' company.

Chance had thrown Henri and Julie together, and in their youthful wanderings through fields and by-ways they had seen much of each other.

The fondness which at first characterized Henri's feeling toward Julie soon, by their constant associations, ripened into love, and Henri, at the age of 20, found himself madly infatuated with the charming Julie.

This feeling of love was returned by the young girl, and Madam Vaupil seemed overjoyed at the happiness of her child.

The young lovers never tired of relating to each other bright dreams for the future and building grand castles wherein they should take their abode when they should become one From these dreams came a harsh awakening. One day Julie came to her lover shaken with grief, to tell him that they must part.

Her good uncle, who had so kindly provided for her mother and herself, had died.

Madam Vaupil, as his only heiress, must leave at once for Paris to take charge of his effects and receive the large fortune that his death had entailed.

Sad was their parting, yet their grief was somewhat assuaged by a mutual promise that they would correspond each day.

Soon the mother and daughter were ensconced in the house of the late uncle.

Splendor reigned on every side and the hopes and ambitions of former days were awakened from their slumber in the heart of Madam Vaupil. Then, her ambition was for the advancement of her husband. Now, her daughter was the object of her constant thought.

Gradually the letters from Henri, which she had awaited with almost the same impatience as her daughter, were received by her with indifference.

By degrees his name, which was always on her child's lips, would cause the smile on her face to disappear and a cloud to cross the surface of her maternal brow.

The loving child in the ecstacy of her love for the absent Henri, did not notice the change that was being wrought in the mind of her mother.

The period of mourning being passed, Madam Vaupil began to give thought as to when her charming daughter should make her entrance in that society in which she had moved in the financial downfall of her husband.

It came, and although mademoiselle's debut was a success, she received the oft-repeated flatteries with indifference, her whole soul being wrapt in the love that went out to her early life over which was spread the soft and ingratulating perfume of country fields and flowers.

Among the hosts of friends that paid homage to Madam Vaupil and her daughter was one who received special and affectionate welcomes from madam. Monsieur Boutegat, a wealthy banker, was the individual. About 40, handsome in person and polished in manner, he would be likely to cause a throb in any maternal heart at the prospect of having such a man for a son in-law.

In the innocent heart of Julie not the lightest glimmer of her mother's growing determination cast its shadow. She still continued to write to Henri, and in proportion to the length of time that had elapsed since she had been separated from her lover, so her tender heart yearned to have him near her.

The inevitable rupture between mother and daughter soon came.

One morning Madame Vaupil came upon Julie as she sat in her room verily devouring a letter which she held in her hand. On being asked by her mother from whom it was, she answered from Henri. This, together with the intentness with which Julie had been reading the epistle and the indifference she displayed toward Monsieur Boutegat, seemed to arouse the slumbering ire of madam. In excited tones she asked her daughter why she wasted her thoughts with such an uncouth country lad when she could have her choice from the ranks of wealth and society. Was not Monsieur Boutegat an excellent gentleman? Why did she treat his attentions with such indifference? At last light dawned upon the mind of the confiding girl.

The worst was yet to come, however.

Upon Julie telling her mother that nothing could sever the love that she bore for Henri, madam, to the utter horror of the girl, flew into a towering passion and forbade her daughter writing further to the youth at Auteuil.

Although it almost broke her heart, Julie obeyed the command of her mother.

Months rolled on and Henri's letters, a greater interval elapsing between each, ceased.

Monsieur Boutegat continued to press his suit and proved himself an ardent lover. Being wealthy, his advances seemed all the more honorable, as he surely could have no designs on the half million francks dowry that Mademoiselle Julie would receive on her marriage.

In the meantime Henri Pilet, maddened at the seeming heartlessness of Julie, supposing that she, on finding herself surrounded by wealth and luxury, had cast him off for some noble and wealthy suitor, determined to go to Paris and endeavor to have an interview with the idol of his heart.

With the intention of carrying out this design Henri arrived in the great city, and forthwith secured modest apartments in the Rue du Fouarre.

The next afternoon he presented himself at the house of Madam Vaupil, in the Place des Vosges.

Being ushered into the reception room, he anxiously awaited the return of the servant who had gone to announce his presence.

The footman soon appeared with the message that the mademoiselle was indisposed and could not see him.

With a heavy heart the young man withdrew and retraced his steps to his cheerless abode.

Life had no beauty for him and the future stretched out before him a heavy path of blank darkness. Not once only did the waters of the Seine seem his only refuge from the miseries of the present and the hopelessness of the future.

Unable to sleep, he got up that night and wandered aimlessly through the streets. Five o'clock struck in the gloomy towers, but he still strode on. It was Sunday morning, and the stream of people wending their way to mass turned to look at the lonely youth, who trudged on, wrapped in the mantle of his antagonizing grief.

As he neared a church into which the people were entering he thought he heard his name called.

Supposing it was but his thoughts that mocked him, he did not check his steps. Again there was the calling of his name, followed by a shriek, and before he could look about him he felt his neck encircled by a pair of tender arms.

Looking up he was both dazed and overjoyed at beholding Julie clinging to his neck, her head nestled upon his breast. He feared to move, lest he should be dreaming and should awake to the horrible reality of his loneliness and misery. Her voice, when she spoke, reassured him.

"Henri, you in Paris, and never came to see me. For shame! Had I gone to our old home at Auteuil, you would have been the first one I should have flown to see."

Noticing that they were attracting the attention of the early churchgoers, Henri led Julie into a side street and beckoned her maid to follow, who had been staring at the unwonted proceeding with open-mouthed amazement.

As they walked Henri told Julie of his visit to her house, and the servant's statement that she could not see him. Julie protested that she had not known of his presence in Paris, let alone that he had called upon her. Her mother must have instructed the servant to make the statement.

Then came the whole story of Madam Vaupil's determination that she should cast off Henri and wed the rich Mr. Boutegat.

"But," said Henri, "if you do not love him how can you marry him?"

"Henri," she answered, "if I did not love you I could marry M. Boutegat, and at least make a dutiful, if not a loving wife. But it would be only unholy, un-Godly to marry a man when one's soul and life went out to another. Yet, my mother, whom I so dearly love, although she has sorely tried my affection, is sick, completely prostrated, and the doctor tells me that unless her mind is relieved of a great burden from which it evidently suffers a severe strain, that she must surely succumb. That means, my poor love, that I must marry M. Boutegat, or my mother, who shares my whole life with you, must die. Oh, Henri, it's horrible!"

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the now half-distracted young man, "it has come to this! My love is a curse to you, then. Do what you think is for the best. Your mother, who has greatly wronged me, must not die. Save her life, for she is your mother, and I could not bear to see you grieve over her loss."

"Should I marry M. Boutegat," said the heart-broken girl, "will you promise me one thing? It is more than I ought to expect, I know, but will you grant it?"

"Anything that can prove my love, no matter how hopeless it may be," responded Henri.

"Will you—will you"—the young girl hesitated, then, mustering up courage, she looked straight into his face with her tear-bedimmed eyes, and asked: "Will you come to my wedding?"

The young man started back, and stood as one petrified. The two stood looking fixedly at each other for some moments, but neither ventured to speak. Then with the air of one endowed with courage born of sheer hopelessness, Henri reached forth his hand, and gently taking the limp hand of Julie in his own, tenderly kissed it and answered:

"I will attend your wedding"

The two lovers now turned their steps toward Julie's home, as mass was over, and Madam Vaupil would expect her daughter home.

The maid was cautioned not to mention the scene of which she had been a witness, although what it was all about she had not the slightest comprehension.

When they had neared the Place des Vosges they separated. Julie to bear the news to her sick mother that she would wed M. Boutegat, and Henri to hasten to his modest apartments to ponder over and try to realize the horrible events of the chance meeting.

The day of the wedding had been fixed, M. Boutegat having formally proposed for the hand of Mademoiselle Julie and had been accepted.

The dowry had been arranged, and all things augured a brilliant affair.

As the time set for the nuptials drew near Madam Vaupil's health improved, and, indeed, she seemed to find ample strength to direct the preparations for the great event.

In the meantime Julie had met Henri clandestinely, and, as Madam Vaupil grew better, she had sought the family physician as to the result of breaking off the marriage with M. Boutegat. To her dismay she was told that such a step would throw madam into a relapse, and certain death would ensue. Nothing was left to the unfortunate girl but to fulfil the ill-assorted contract.

Three days before the day that was to make Mademoiselle Julie and M. Boutegat one, she met Henri ere she should be irretrievably lost to him.

The parting had sorely tried the courage of both. Although Henri sought to break from his promise to attend the nuptials, Julie firmly held him to his word.

There was nothing left for Henri but to yield.

The preparations were all completed and the final ceremony was all that remained to be performed.

On the afternoon preceeding the notable day, Henri addressed a note to M. Boutegat, requesting him to call on the former at his apartments in the Rue du Fouarre.

From subsequent developments, it transpired that M. Boutegat had called as requested.

The morning of the wedding day dawned and all was in readiness. The guests had assembled, and all the indications pointed to complete success of the nuptial ceremonies.

The priest arrived, and M. Boutegat and Madam Vaupil seemed anxious to have the performance of the ceremonies begun at once. Mademoiselle Julie alone appeared nervous at the awaited arrival of Henri.

At this point the lower door bell rang, and, on its being opened, a commissionaire presented himself, stating that he had a chest to deliver. With the assistance of the footman the box was placed in the dining room. The commissionaire, receiving his pay, retired.

In her anxiety, Mademoiselle Julie had heard the ringing of the bell and had asked what or who it was. She was informed of the arrival of the chest.

She insisted upon its being opened at once. Madam Vaupil objected, stating that it was some wedding present and that it would be opened in due time.

The mother was anxious that nothing should delay or mar the festivities.

Mademoiselle, however, insisted, and as the guests gathered about, the footman was instructed to open the box.

As the servant advanced he noticed that a spring lock kept the lid down, and was about to state that it could not be opened, when his eye fell upon the key hanging at the side of the chest. Placing the key in the lock he opened it. The servant started back shrieking as though a bomb had fallen in their midst.

As the lid was raised the dead remains of a young man were disclosed arrayed in full evening costume.

Making her way toward the chest, Julie cast a quick glance at the contents and exclaimed in a heartrending shriek "Henri!" The misery of a blasted life was conveyed in that one word. They carried her limp form away and the physician who hastened to her bedside administered to her relief and stated that should she recover the shock might dethrone her reason.

The marriage, being at least for a time postponed, it in the meantime came out that M. Boutegat was a bankrupt and had counted upon Julie's dowry to save him from ruin.

Henri had sent to M. Boutegat that he might request that gentleman to treat Julie with kindness and consideration, explaining that they had been children together, and with that claim he spoke.

Henri had kept his promise to be present at the wedding, but not having the courage to attend alive, had instructed on the night preceding the commissionarie to call for a chest which he described and deliver it to the Vaupil mansion.

Julie recovered and taking the veil spent her remaining days in the calm seclusion of a convent.

Budding and Grafting.

Next to planting young trees in the spring, preparation ought to be made for grafting the natural apple trees and other bearers of worthless fruit to be found on almost every farm. The following schedule of the modes of propagation adapted to different trees and fruit bearing shrubs will be found of value to novices:

Apple and pear, budding and grafting.

Cherry mostly by budding, but succeeds well by grafting, if done very early.

Peach and nectarine, by budding only, at the north; often succeeds by grafting in the south.

Plum, by grafting and also by budding, if the stocks are thrifty.

Apricot, mostly by budding; sometimes by grafting.

Almond, by budding, and sometimes by grafting.

Chestnut by early grafting.

Walnut, by early grafting and by annual budding.

Quince, by cutting and grafting.

Filbert, by suckers and layers. The finer sorts may be grafted on the more common, which reduces the size of the bush and makes them more prolific.

Grapes, by layers and cuttings; and, in rare instances, grafting is advantageously employed for new or rare sorts, on old or wild stock, producing rapid growth and early bearing.

Raspberry and blackberry, by suckers, cutting of roots and layers.

Gooseberry and currant, by cutting and sometimes by layers.

To insure good work one must have sharp tools and good wax. Ben. Perley Poore, in *The American Cultivator*, who approves of the above schedule, says to make the grafting wax by heating and mixing equal parts of resin tallow and yellow beeswax. A coat of this wax, about one-twentieth of an inch thich, spread over muslin, calico or flexible paper, makes an excellent covering for out-door grafting, or, spread half as thick, is well adapted to root grafting.

Tennyson has at last bequeathed to the English language a word that will rhyme with "youngster." It is tongue-ster." Now why is not an auctioneer a lungster and a barkeeper a bungster? Our language must be enriched.—*Washington Post*.

Raising draught horses pays. The Iowa Homestead goes so far as to affirm that no department of the farm pays better. It says: "A good 2-year-old filly, by a good native mare, will sell at twelve and a half cents per pound. A good gelding 3 years old will sell for as much. Will anything else pay better?

In Mormondom.

THE INTERESTING CITY BY THE SODIUM SEA—ITS WONDERFUL TABERNACLE —FROM DESERT TO GARDEN.

Utah takes its name from an Indian tribe, and means "those who dwell on the mountains." Salt Lake City, the capital of the Territory, is situated on one of the finest natural sites in the West, in a beautiful depression, 4,200 feet above sea level, and inclosed in a frame of ragged mountain ranges 8,000 to 10,000 feet high. Twin Peaks, which are southeast of the city, are 11,660 feet in height. The Wasatch range, near Salt Lake City, average a little over 6,000 feet, and the Oquinh range, which terminates in an abrupt crest, twenty miles west of the city, form the background for a strange and picturesque community.

Utah is in the parallel of the Mediterranean, but the elevation gives it a more equable climate. The winters are quite mild and delightful. Ten years ago, it was seldom that rain fell between May and October, but now we may expect rain nearly every month in the year. The Mormons credit it to their prayers and the favor of God, and the Indian accuse the white man of always bringing it with him, while experience shows that it is due to cultivation and planting.

The mornings and evenings are deliciously cool, soft and pure. It is evident that this climate of stimulating rarity is wholly healthful, and especially to those who seek relief from pulmonary diseases.

A mistaken idea prevails, quite generally, that the Mormons are exceptionally industrious. With all that they had an undeveloped country before them; rich mineral deposits; a rare climate and unlimited range for their stock, the benefits of the "Z. C. M. I." the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, conducted by the leaders of the Mormon church for the purpose of controlling the Mormon trade, they have done less than their non-Mormon countrymen who have been here half the time, and are far more progressive and cultivated.

A Christian minister, who was thoroughly acquainted with the Mormons, once said: "Nowhere in the United States is there more squalid poverty in proportion to the population, or greater lack of the comforts of life among the lower classes, than in Utah." Indeed, it may be said that many of the men are shiftless, and the women are the workers, and do much of the rough out-door work. As a rule they have very little to say to strangers, for they are forbidden much intercourse with Gentiles. I asked one, who proved to be unusually talkative, that was working in the field, why she did not leave such work to the men. Her reply was: "The more we do for our husbands the more glory hereafter."

"Do you mean the more money you save?"

"Yes, for in time he can support another wife."

"Is it true that the last wife always courts the next one?"

"No, it ain't."

"Is it the law for the men to take as many wives as they are able to support?"

"The more wives they can take, the higher their place in Heaven."

"Do you think for your husband to take another wife is a blessing from Heaven?"

She gave me a look as much as to say: "You are too inquisitive," and closed her mouth like a vise.

In a drive about the city, one of the first places of interest is the old tabernacle, in Temple square, adjoining the new granite temple that has been so many years in building. It is in the form of an oval, and with the all-around gallery, has a seating capacity for ten thousand people. There are doors throughout the entire circumference, which open to make a continuous line of archways for entrance and outlet.

Its accoustic advantages are unequalled, on account of its form and the absence of any thing to break the sound waves, there being no pillar or interior supports to the roof. A test that is frequently made by the guide to show the wonderful carriage of sound, is to have one of the party stand with him by the great organ and drop a pin in a silk hat; the faint sound that follows is heard distinctly by the others at the opposite end of the building.

The choir is large and well-trained. About the middle of the service, the twelve elders distributed bread and water to the assemblage. Among other "Songs of Zion," the refrain of one runs:

"Then, oh, let us say—
God bless the wife that strives,
And aids her husband all she can
To obtain a dozen wives."

This Tabernacle is used principally in summer.

Brigham Young's residence was called the "Lion House," from the figure of a lion on the top, it being one of the group of houses including the "Bee Hive," which has a bee hive on the roof, from which, like the "Lion House," it took its name.

In the Lion House lived nineteen of his wives, but the Bee Hive was his official residence, and there he had his private rooms. His first wife lived in the White House, a plain house without any architectural beauty, a short distance from the other houses. He had three favorite wives, Amelia, Emmeline and Mrs. Cobb Young, who was known as his last and "best beloved," and they occupied separate houses. Amelia's residence was sold, after the death of the "great prophet," to the Mormon church, for a presidential residence. It stands directly opposite the Bee Hive, and is a fine house, handsomely furnished, and with beautiful grounds. All the other wives were working women; in other words, the slaves. It is given that in all, Brigham had thirty-six wives.

The prime requisite for admission into Mormon society is to appear with more than one wife, the more wives the better. On state occasions, Brigham generally appeared with six.

There are certain secret features within the Mormon organization, the Danites, the "avengers," who executed the murderous decrees, and the Endowment House, the place of mysterious ceremonies, the character of which is in dispute.

How Clay Beds May Become Mines of Wealth.

It is among the possibilities, perhaps among the probabilities, that in the near future mines may be opened in the clayey strata of northern Florida. We have seen deposits of clay in Florida which must be extremely rich in aluminum, that wonderful metal which scientists have long been striving to wrest from the nation. Should these deposits ever be utilized in this manner it will be due in a measure to the labors of one of Florida's citizens, Prof. Wm. R. Gunning, of Altamonte, Orange county, who is now engaged in the experiments referred to in the following article from the Toledo blade:

Several months ago the Blade contained the announcement that a metallurgist of this vicinity had, after years of study and experiment, succeeded in inventing a process for obtaining aluminum—the metal which is the base of all clays—in metallic form, and probably so cheaply that it could at once compete with iron and steel for all uses. The article created intense interest in scientific and metallurgical circles. It was widely copied in periodicals devoted to the many industries which would be revolutionized by such a discovery, and numbers of letters of inquiry were received from gentlemen and firms anxious to know more of this wonderful discovery.

The Blade is now able to declare the entire success of the experiments, which have been made on an actual commercial scale, and to make the astounding announcement to the world that the entire range of metal industries will be entirely revolutionized. The days of iron and steel are numbered, and aluminum will be the king of metals in the future. This statement appears incredible; but it is nevertheless strictly and entirely true. The facts in the case are herewith given:

The invention is that of a metallurgist named Seymour, now at Findlay, Ohio, where the experimental works are located. It will be called the "Seymour process" of obtaining the pure metal in a furnace but at a much lower heat than that needed for iron. Mr. Seymour is an American; so the honor of the greatest discovery of modern times is reserved to our own country. He is a thorough metallurgist, who has spent his life in recearches which have led up to this invention as the result of twenty-five years of study.

Aluminum is now sold at $10 per pound, and this is the lowest price it ever has reached. The process used required six days. The Seymour process will turn out pure aluminum from the crude clay in six hours, at the cost of less than a dollar a pound. More this; Alloys can be made from clay and the ores of other metals in the same time; for instance, in six hours from crude clay and copper ore, aluminum bronze, which contains from five to ten per cent, of aluminum, and is the best material in the world for cannon, journal bearings, and a variety of other important uses can be obtained direct.

It may be of interest to recapitulate the properties and uses of aluminum. It is the most abundant constituent of the earth's crust. Every bed of clay, every ledge of slate, is a veritable ore-bed of aluminum; for the basis of all clay is alumina, which is an oxide of the metal. Aluminum is a white metal, next in luster to silver. It is only one-third the weight of iron, being lighter than glass; in fact, it is about as heavy, bulk for bulk, as chalk or pine wood. Hence a pound of aluminum is much larger in bulk than a pound of iron. It is as malleable as gold, more tenacious than iron, and harder than steel, being next to the diamond in hardness It melts at 1,300 degrees, at least 600 degrees below the melting point of iron. It does not rust in the open air, nor tarnish by contact with gases, as does silver. The enumeration of its properties sounds like a fairy tale.

When one is asked to enumerate the uses to which it can be put the mind is bewildered at the vast possibilities. It is the ideal metal for railway use. An aluminum steamship will weigh only one-third as much as an iron one of the same size; hence she will have only one third the draft, and can carry at least double the weight of cargo of iron vessel. The steamers, built of this metal, can increase their speed on account of their lightness. They will be made of thinner and lighter plates of metal; have stronger but much lighter engines; a larger and stronger propeller. In fact, with aluminum vessels and engines of the same material, travel by water will rival the speed attained on land. The ocean will be the highway of nations, indeed. It can be cast or worked under the hammer, rolled into sheets, drawn into reeds or wires or deposited by galvanism.

There can never be any monopoly of the crude ore, for all clays and shales have from 20 to 50 per cent, of aluminum. The only task now before the world is to utilize this vaster possibilities than iron, and will supplant it in all the arts of life. The age of iron will be as completely superseded as has been the stone age of primval of the immediate future

The clay so far used is an ordinary quality of kaolin, or white clay, such as is used for common table ware. It contains fifty-four per cent. of aluminum, nine per cent. of silica (sand), traces of iron, and the remainder of inert earths. It can be made of ordinary brick clay, but it is cheaper to obtain kaolin, for the metal is much easier reduced, and it contains a greater per cent. of aluminum. Kaolin is very abundant, and Ohio contains a sufficient quantity to supply the world.

The "Seymour process" has been patented in all civilized countries. An experimental plant was built at Findlay, using natural gas for fuel, and has proven the process a complete success both in a scientific and commercial sense. This establishment is to be enlarged to one hund

The Columbian.

E. B. Elwell,
J. E. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1887.

The Philadelphia *Times* has another libel suit on hand. A. H. Hoeckley, city editor of the *Press*, has sued it for charging him with receiving money from gamblers to control the columns of his paper in their favor.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad company will abandon the Schuylkill canal as soon as it can possibly be done. Orders have been given to stop all the dredging machines along the canal, and that the men be discharged, together with a large number of lock tenders. Only those called the "day lock tenders" are to be retained, so that 60 boats belonging to individuals can be run if the owners want to continue boating. It is said, however, that the individual boats will not be able to run owing to the large quantity of coal dirt and mud washed into the canal during the winter which will not be removed. The canal is choked up with coal dirt above Port Clinton, and by mud in the Reading Level, and at other places along the line.

The revenue bill will most likely go to the Senate and Governor finally as it stands now. It is framed on the basis of the personal property revenue act of 1865, which was the descendant of the act of 1844, with additional remedies as to collection. The act of 1885, as is known, required the sworn statements as to the taxables and imposed upon the Recorders, Prothonotaries and Commissioners of the several counties the duty of listing and certifying the evidence of indebtedness, mortgages, notes, judgments, etc., of the taxables. A three-mill tax under these safeguards to honest returns was the means of raising in every county of the State largely increased sums over the unsworn and unverified amounts given in under the four-mill taxation of the 1844 act. Some incongruities and imperfections developed themselves in the practical workings of the act of 1885, and in the instance of corporation mortgages the Auditor General found the Supreme Court against him The present bill is builded on the experience of two years under the law of 1885, and if it passes, as it undoubtedly will, must succeed in handsomely adding to the personal property returns.

While the columns of this paper are open to all for the discussion of subjects of public interest, experience has shown that the publication of personal communications in the interests of any particular candidate for office throws upon the publisher responsibilities which he ought not be asked to assume, subjects him to unjust criticism, and makes him liable to the accusation of favoritism. Our uniform endeavor and policy has been to treat all candidates alike before the nominating convention, and to support all those who are regularly and fairly nominated.

During the coming campaign we shall observe the following rule: Communications in the interest of, or in opposition to, any candidate must be paid for at advertising rates, but a reply to any such article in this paper requiring an answer, will be inserted without charge. No anonymous communication of a personal character will be printed. The real name of the writer must accompany such article, with permission to publish it. Any one who is afraid to sign his name to what he writes, must not ask the editors to assume responsibilities that he dare not take.

This course has been adopted hoping that it may prevent, to some extent at least, personal controversies in the newspapers between candidates, and a charge will be made, not for the money there is in it, but for the purpose of closing the gates against such campaign methods.

This announcement is made before any candidates are in the field, and it will apply to all, without fear or favor.

Another Terrible Railway Accident.

Last Monday a terrible accident occured on the Boston and Providence road near Boston. As the morning train from Dedham reached the iron bridge between Forest Hill and Roslindale, about five miles from Boston, the last five cars fell with the bridge into a cut thirty-five feet deep. The cars were crowded with working, of whom scarcely a passenger escaped unhurt.

Fully one hundred persons were killed or injured. The ruins were spattered with blood in every direction. In one place the bodies of seven women were taken out in a row, all horribly mangled. A pathetic sight was that of two girls with arms around one another, clinging together in the embrace of death. Both had been killed by blows upon the head. In many instances axes and crowbars were necessary in order to free the persons who were pinioned in the wreck. In two cases it was necessary to cut the bodies in order to get them out.

The train consisted of an engine, baggage car and nine passenger cars, the last car being the smoker. When the train was half way across the bridge, the big span running transversely across the cut, bent in the middle. Five cars fell into the cut, the engine and the two forward cars hung to the further side, and the two rear cars were tipped completely over. One car caught fire from the car stove, but was extinguished by the fire department.

Prof. George E. Swain, Instructor of Civil Engineering and Hydraulics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a specialist at civil engineering, inspected the fallen bridge and said that two of the hangers which supported the lower beams of the bridge were badly rusted and defective and that, contrary to all recognized principles of construction, these hangers were covered with caps so that they could not be inspected. Therefore whoever inspected the bridge and reported it safe reported what he did not know. Prof. Swain discovered other defects in the structure, and if his statements are borne out by the official investigation it would appear as though the road would be bankrupted by the damages that may be collected.

A Panic Not at all Likely.

In conversation with an associated press reporter as to the possibility of a financial panic resulting from the accumulating surplus in the treasury after all the payable bonds are called, U. S. Treasurer Jordan recently said that he saw nothing in the present situation which was at all likely to cause a panic. There was nothing in the situation to excite such fears.

Inauguration Day.

SHALL IT BE CHANGED FROM THE PRESENT FOURTH OF MARCH?

From the New York Sun.

The House judiciary committee recently agreed upon a joint resolution to change the day for inaugurating the next and each succeeding president from March fourth to April thirtieth, and to make the latter the day also for the final adjournment of the next and each succeeding Congress.

Although the Fourth of March is not mentioned in the original articles of the constitution, it is spoken of in the twelfth amendment, and the new project takes the form of proposing a constitutional amendment. It is surprising to find a measure contemplating a change so grave arranged by the judiciary committee at the end of the session and its advocates deliberately proposing to pass it under a suspension of the rules, and practically without debate.

The argument in favor of this project is that it will give each Congress a longer time for legislation at its second session, and that the selection of the thirtieth of April will be a return to first principles, President Washington having been inaugurated on that day. In this latter statement, which is the one especially urged at the present time, for the reason that the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the government will come in 1889, there is a misapprehension. It is true that Washington was inaugurated on the thirtieth of April, 1789, but this day had not originally been intended for that purpose, and was finally adopted for a single occasion, on account of unforeseen delays. Perhaps the first mention of the fourth of March as a public occasion is to be found in the records of Congress for Sept. 13, 1788. The resolution passed reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several states, which, before the said day, shall have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states and vote for a president; and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time, and the present seat of Congress (New York) the place, for commencing the proceeding under the said constitution."

It turned out that when Congress met on the appointed Wednesday, March 4, 1789, there was no quorum in either House. The representatives adjourned from day to day, waiting for a quorum, which consisted of a majority, and this they did not obtain until April 1, when they elected a speaker and clerk and proceeded to business.

The Senate did not get its quorum until April 6, when it at once chose a presiding officer, as the constitution directed, for the purpose of opening and counting the votes for president of the United States. The electoral votes were so opened and counted, that day, in the presence of both Houses, and Mr. John Langdon transmitted to the elected officers, Washington and Adams information of the result. Mr. Adams appeared and took the chair as president of the Senate on April 21; but Gen. Washington was not introduced into the Senate chamber until April 30 by the committee intrusted with making the occasion one of ceremony. Then he went to the open gallery outside the chamber, escorted by all the senators and representatives and other well known personages, there took the oath administered to him by Chancellor Livingston, and, returning to the Senate chamber delivered his address.

Fire Damp.

It is estimated that as many as one hundred and fifty miners were killed by the explosion of fire-damp in a colliery near Paturages, in Belguim, recently. That subterranean terror and pitiless destroyer, fire-damp, is more fatal in the long run of nature's deadly doings than earthquakes or the pestilence. In one or another part of the world almost every day has its record of men stifled to death at their toil in the gloomy excavations, where never the sunlight enters, but where poisonous vapors lurk, awaiting only a combination of ever-threatening circumstances to enfold their victims a murderous embrace. It is a question for the conscience of civilization to respond to whether philanthropy, sciences and invention have given enough of attention and effort to the work of seeking or creating some effective guard against this treacherous and merciless enemy of the poor miner whose toil is perhaps, beyond that of all other industries, arduous, dangerous and poorly paid. The history of calamity repeats itself so often down in the dismal chambers where these toilers wearily ply their tools, like gnomes condemned to labor, that the world of thought and ingenuity might well devote itself more earnestly to the task of canceling some of those conditions of extreme peril. It is time for legislators to endeavor to apply some remedy, especially in the matter of compeling mining companies to make a closer study of the laws of safety.

Our Forests.

Prof. Edmund James of the University of Pennsylvania, in a lecture on "Our Forests" at the Academy of Music, Phila., a few days ago, said:

"If all the forests were removed this country would be a howling wilderness. In the interest of agriculture and good health, at least twenty-three per cent. of the land ought to be wooded."

He spoke of the destruction of forests by fire, and by browsing animals who eat up the seeds and young trees, and by the demands of commerce, showing that our supplies of timber land are becoming rapidly exhausted. To supply not only the commercial but the meteorological necessity he thought we should have from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of our land in forests. He spoke of the short sighted policy of the government in selling forest lands so cheaply, and advocated government control of the forests as a public necessity.

A regular system of forest culture was advocated along with the appointment in every State of a commission of forestry and the establishment of premiums for successful forest culture.

Jones Plaits the Journalistic Hair.

New York Herald.

Sam Jones says: "If I wanted to get good square judgment on something I had done I had rather go to a newspaper office for it than any other court of justice. I know the justice of journals, their integrity and purity of their motives. I know that they probe into men's characters. No man whose character is pure need fear all the press in America. The way to be safe from so-called newspaper attacks is to be a Christian. The reporters are the best detective force in this country. They have brought more criminals to justice and punctured more shams than all agencies combined."

The Law of License.

AN ABLE OPINION BY JUDGE CUMMIN, OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Judge Hugh H. Cummin of Williamsport in granting and rejecting applications for license, gave an important general oral opinion that is considered a noteworthy one by the bar. In suspending a number of applications for further information and consideration the court delivered substantially the following opinion:

"Notwithstanding much has been said from time to time by the courts on the subject of contested licenses, there still remain much apprehension and haziness about the real points at issue in such cases. Courts are just as much bound to grant licenses in proper cases as they are to refuse licenses in improper cases. Courts do not make the law. Their only function is to administer it. What are the questions involved in a contested license case? The applicant must, in the manner prescribed, present in his petition the following facts: First that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance; second, that he has accommodations required by law; third, that his house is necessary to accommodate the public and to entertain strangers and travelers.

"The statute also provides that it shall be lawful for the court to hear remonstrances against such application. It follows that such remonstrance must traverse all or some of the facts alleged in the petition, and should, in substance at least, set forth that the applicant is not a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, or that the applicant has not the accommodations required by law, or that the applicant's house is not necessary to accommodate the public and to entertain strangers.

"Thus we discover that the questions to be determined are questions of fact, not questions of political economy, not questions of morality, not matters of sentiment. The points before stated are the only ones that can arise in the controversy, and are the only ones the court can pass upon. This is true not only from the manner of the procedure but because the statute of April 14, 1859, section 1, decides 'that the several courts of quarter sessions empowered to grant licenses shall have and exercise such discretion, and no other.'

"The point of issue being thus clearly defined, how shall the facts on which the court is to act be presented? This is easily answered as to the first and second points, because they are susceptible of positive proof, but how shall they be presented as to the third point? The necessity of the house? Just here it may be observed that on this point the court is not called upon nor has it authority, to decide whether it is better that such public house should or should not sell intoxicating drinks. The only question before the court is whether such licensed house is necessary for the accomodation of the public, and the entertainment of strangers and travelers.

"When the application is for a house not before licensed, perhaps the only evidence of its necessity is to be found in the papers filed, having due regard to the number and character of the petitioners and remonstrants. Such a case, however, should not be determined by merely counting the number of petitioners and the number of remonstrants, and deciding in accordance with the preponderance of numbers. That method would clearly meet the important rule, viz, the characters of the signers. By the word character, as here used, is not meant only the moral and religious standing of the signers, but their probable knowledge of the subject on which they speak and their ability to form an opinion thereon.

"When persons sign a petition for or a remonstrance against a license, touching the point of the necessity of the house, they say to the court, 'We know that public houses are needed for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travelers in our township, ward or borough, and we have the ability to form and express an opinion on that subject.' On this the signers have some knowledge of that subject, and some ability to form an opinion thereon, and do form an opinion. Signatures to the petition or remonstrance are therefore to be valued by their number, by the character of the signers, and having regard to their knowledge of the subject and their ability to form an opinion thereon."

The court has ordered that in all suspended license applications the applicants must file affidavits setting forth the number of lodgings and meals furnished by them the past year, holding that with such proof in the case the question of the necessity of the house would be of easy solution. It is inferred that houses which have not been patronized for lodgings and meals do not come under the requirements entitling applicants to license will be refused. The items of meals do not include free lunches, cheese, crackers, pretzels, &c., furnished with drinks. The court holds that general remonstrances are of no value and that only citizens of the township, ward or borough in which the house is located should sign petitions or remonstrances.

The Monetary Situation.

The month of March is always regarded with more of less apprehension by borrowers of money owing to the drain upon the city banks for currency incident to the annual settlements in the Middle and Eastern States which occur on the 1st of April.

Even more than the usual degree of interest is manifested this year, first, because the banks for some time have been expanding their loans while losing heavily in reserve, and, second, on account of the almost anomalous position of the Treasury by reason of the failure of Congress to adopt measures to prevent an undue accumulation of money in its vaults. That concern is felt in commercial circles is attested by the active preparations now making by borrowers to guard against any sudden stringency in the market. The activity in trade, the great wheat movement in Chicago, and the boom in lands in the South and in certain sections of the West, have all tended to draw funds from this centre, but there would be little likelihood of trouble were it not for the difficulty of finding an outlet for the surplus revenues of the Government. The Treasury accumulates cash very rapidly while the process of restoring money to the active channels of trade is much slower. Only $80,000,000 of the three per cents remaining uncalled, Secretary Manning's successor may sooner or later have to resort to the expedient of buying the fixed date Government bonds in the open market, which means paying such prices as their holders may dictate. To establish such a precedent would be undesirable, to say the least, and should the Treasury have recourse to it the late Congress will have much to answer for.—*World*.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1887.

Lent and the adjournment of Congress have made a great calm in the erst-while busy social world of the Capital. The change is especially noticeable at the White House, which has been the scene of almost constant and brilliant official hospitalities since the beginning of the season. Its mistress (since the departure of her mother and death of her grandmother) has spent most of the time at their country home, to which the president drives after the duties of the day are over, returning in the morning.

Mrs. Cleveland is a remarkably amiable woman, and she has constant need of this attribute in her present position. Every day during the past winter she received quantities of notes, cards, and everything else in the shape of a communication, and, as a young lady visiting at the White House at that time remarked, "she really tried to answer them all." Then people would come to see her at all sorts of inconvenient hours and she would sometimes ask the usher if they were old or young. If they were old people she would go down to see them no matter when they came.

The President is now giving his attention to the selection of Interstate Commerce Commissioners from among the hundreds of names that have been recommended to him. Much of the delay in announcing the appointments is due to his desire to select the best possible men for the positions, and in this he has been considerably restricted by not being able to get the best qualified men to serve at the moderate salaries fixed by the law.

The law provides that it shall go into effect sixty days after its passage. The time will expire on the fourth of April, and as it is desirable that the Commissioners should have some time for organization and consultation before that time, it is probable that the appointments will be announced some time this week. Nothing has been made known at the White House as to who will constitute the Commission, but it is the belief that Col. Morrison, of Illinois; Judge Cooley, of Michigan and Col. Bragg, of Alabama, will be three of the men selected.

Some of the most energetic and public spirited citizens of Washington are discussing the feasibility of holding a carnival here at the conclusion of the National Drill in May, such as annually takes place on Mardi Gras in New Orleans. Advocates of the scheme urge that unless the carnival be pushed through now it will be impossible to hold one for four years. The Presidential campaign and the inauguration ceremonies will furnish displays and draw upon private purse strings sufficiently for the next two years, and the third year will witness the grand Knights Templar conclave. It is estimated that any creditable Carnival will necessitate an outlay of $25,000, and in order to save expense it is proposed to buy or hire the costumes and cars of the New Orleans Knights of Momus and Proteus.

Capt. Eads, who was one of the best known men in America, has been especially well known in Washington for some years past. The Eads "Jetty system" which figured before Congress for so many years, attracted more attention than any other private or corporate business before that body in the last decade and a half.

It is said at the Mexican Legislation here that the death of Capt. Eads will not interfere with the status of the concession made to him by the Mexican Government for a ship railway across the Peninsula of Tehuantepec. The concession included both Capt. Eads and his associates in the enterprise, and remains in force for a period of ninety-nine years. Of course his death causes some speculation as to the probable fate of the scheme, as it may be very difficult to find some one equally well qualified to carry out the project.

Mr. Connery, who has just been appointed to the Mexican mission, has not declined the honor, as was reported, but has accepted that position. The rumor about his refusal originated in the dissatisfaction of his friends, who are averse to his going there on what they consider such inadequate compensation. He, himself, insists that American Diplomatists should be better paid. Said he "the pay of these positions is just about enough to provide decent house rent. I expect to be bankrupted before I return. "But," continued he (laughing) "money is not everything in this world, you know."

Our London Letter.

HOW I DINED WITH SIR CHARLES DILKE AT THE WHITE HART TAVERN, CHELSEA.—A STORY THE LONDON PAPERS MISSED.—THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.—ARRIVAL OF JOHN GILMER SPEED, SECRETARY.—THE DOINGS OF LOUIS J. JENNINGS.—THE STORIES OF GREAT DIAMONDS.

LONDON, March 4th, 1887.

Some time since one of the papers printed an imaginary story in regard to how Sir Charles Dilke proposed to set about the work of rehabilitation by going to his estates in France, and in for French politics. Since then I have beenfull of latent curiosity as to where Sir Charles was, and what he was doing. A few weeks ago the papers announced briefly that he had inherited a half a million dollars from an aged female relative, and this, with the ample means already possessed by himself and his wife, made him a very rich man, but beyond this not a word about his movements has been printed.

A week ago on a raw night I was driving through Chelsea in a handsome cab, and feeling the need of something warming and sustaining I signalled the driver with my stick to stop at the "White Hart Tavern," a large and well kept public-house in the King's Road.

As it was not my first visit to the place, and as with the instincts of a Yankee and a journalist I had scraped an acquaintance with mine host of ye inn, an intelligent retired commercial traveler, he came over and spoke to me, and remarked that his fancy was a little "Cold Scotch." "Sir Charles is up stairs," he said.

"What! Sir Charles Dilke?" I queried.

"Yes." "There's a dinner on (at 4s. a head), under the auspices of the 'Ancient and Honorable Order of Foresters.' Sir Charles has recently been made a member, and he presides at the dinner."

It is perhaps needless to say that I immediately enquired if the dinner was open to any apparently respectable person upon payment of 4s., or if it was confined to members of the order. "Any one introduced is admitted, and I will introduce you," he replied, so in a few minutes I had dismissed my cab, stowed my coat and hat in the cosy bar-parlour, and was seated at a long table where something over 100 Foresters were dining, and at the head of the table was Sir Charles Dilke. Notwithstanding the verdict of the jury in the Crawford case, there are still a good many people in England who think Sir Charles an innocent and much abused man, but whatever their opinion as to his morals may be, every one admits that he is "one of the ablest men in the United Kingdom," and I can assure you he looks it. He has a fine athletic figure, broad shoulders, and carries himself with the easy grace of an accomplished swordsman, as he is. His forehead is high and broad, and white; his dark brown beard only slightly touched with silver, does not conceal the strong mouth and jaw. The eyes are sharp and piercing, and when he is amused there is something very bright and winning in the smile that lights up the face, which, in repose, is very set if not really stern.

The order of Foresters is a secret benevolent society, and is composed principally of higher-class mechanics and small shopkeepers. The men who sat around me were full of a rough, but well-meant courtesy and hospitality, albeit that my nationality was quickly discovered, and there was some carefully concealed curiosity to know what brought me there. The dinner was plain, but good and well cooked, and each man drank what he liked to order up from the bar below, which was principally tankards of bitter ale. I observed that Sir Charles was drinking champagne, and I asked mine host what wine he kept. "Oh! I keep Moet and Chandon regularly, but, that's Sir Charles's favourite wine, 'Roederer,'" so I ordered a bottle, and very nice it was. Well, when the churchwarden pipes and cigars were brought in (a great many of the former and a few of the latter), the speech making began, and Sir Charles was very happy in his remarks. I am not going to report his speech, which only touched casually on politics, and dwelt much on matters local to Chelsea and pertaining to the welfare of the Order of Foresters, but it was happily conceived and delivered with a smoothness and grace of oratory, more like an American's speech than the halting, hemming, stuttering, drawling utterances of the average Englishman, when he attempts talking on his legs.

I gathered from my neighbor's chat, as well as from the enthusiasm with which he was greeted, that Dilke is very popular in Chelsea. He is living quietly there, and mixing with the masses just as he was fraternising with them that evening. He studies their views, observes their needs, and his hand is always in his pocket to give to the deserving who need his aid. Lady Dilke is aiding him very much in his work of intrenching himself with the people, and goes about personally and quietly, visiting the sick and poor, and unostentatiously relieving their wants. Charles has adopted almost extreme Radical views, and is not only practising them, but he has assumed virtually the editorial control of the *Athenæum*, of which he has long been proprietor, inheriting it from his father, and is ventilating his views forcibly therein. That he will be returned to Parliament from Chelsea at the first opportunity I have not the slightest doubt, and that when he gets once more into harness he will make things exceedingly lively and interesting I am equally certain. He sent a waiter to ask me to take wine with him, and I was shortly after introduced to him, and had a few moments' pleasant chat, in which he alluded to his admiration for America and Americans, and I came away convinced that his words in concluding his protest against the verdict in the Crawford case, "I will rise again!" were no empty boast. It is a curious commentary on English journalism that not one of the papers has taken the little trouble necessary to glean the foregoing facts in regard to the man with whose name and trials the whole civilised world is familiar.

The American Exhibition is now on the home stretch. Mr. John R. Whitley is devoting his time to personally pushing on the work of completing the buildings, and these are in a sufficiently forward state to dispel any lingering doubts in the minds of the most sceptical as to their being ready in time for the opening. To the slow-going Englishman it seems little short of a sort of Aladdin's Palace building operation. As the neighbours at Earl's Court and West Brompton get up in the morning, they rub their eyes and pinch themselves to see if they are really awake, so rapidly does the work progress from day to day. Only a month ago and they would not believe it could be finished, and now they are full of wonder and admiration at this exhibition of Yankee push and energy.

In view of the fact that a fine case of crystal models of all the large diamonds in the world will be displayed at the American Exhibition, the following details in regard to some of them will prove interesting:—

"A celebrated jewel has been known for some three centuries, though Eastern sages give it a history of three thousand years. Its primitive weight was 900 carats, but a bungling Venetian diamond cutter reduced it to 280, and made a wretched affair of it. On the 16th July, 1852, the Duke of Wellington witnessed the commencement of the re-cutting, which operation lasted 38 days, and cost £80.00. Her Majesty has seldom worn the Koh-i-noor, and then only on very special occasions; its great size is well shown in those portraits of the Queen dressed as at the Duke of Albany's marriage; her necklace and earrings are composed of unusually large diamonds, but they are insignificant in comparison with the splendid single-stone brooch.

"Among the most famous diamonds now in Europe is the Orloff, or Moon of the Mountain, 193 carats, once owned by a Great Mogul, then by a Shah of Persia, now by the Czar of Russia. This stone is of the finest water, and its size that of a pigeon's egg; the shape, however, is not perfect. The Grand Tuscan is next in order of weight, 139½ carats, and belongs to the Emperor of Austria. It is cut as a rose diamond, and is rather lessened in value through being of a yellow tint. The most perfect diamond is the Regent, its original weight was 410 carats, but after being cut as a brilliant, it was reduced to 137.

"The Star of the South is the largest diamond yet obtained from Brazil, and ranks as one of the most important stones in the Crown jewels of Portugal; it once weighed 254 carats, but was trimmed down to 125. This lustrous wonder was discovered by three banished miners, who were seeking for gold during their exile. Great drought laid bare the bed of a river, and there they found the Star, which obtained them a remission of their sentence. The Spanish Royalties have nothing extraordinary in the way of a large diamond; though, as regards quantity, Queen Isabella II. sometimes shone in these stones to the value of £250,000.

"But the famous pearl, the beautiful Peregrina, is still in Spain. It was fished up by a negro boy in 1560, who considered its oyster almost too small to be worth opening, and was about to throw it back into the sea; but he thought better of this resolve, and when the shells were pulled asunder the priceless pearl appeared. It was presented to Phillip II. by the finder's master; as yet no special sum has determined its value. Pearls and diamonds hold their own at present against all colored stones. Of the world's capital as represented in gems about 90 per cent. of that capital so invested is in diamonds; pearls are not in appreciation, while reds, blues, greens, and purples have gone under for a time, unless shown in specimens of great price."

The Supreme Court of the United States has of late years rendered a number of decisions against the application of State laws to inter-state commerce. It thus declared that Congress alone had control over railroad traffic that crossed a State line, and as there were no national laws whatever on the subject until a few weeks ago the argument in favor of the act which goes into operation April 5th was irresistible. Last week it delivered an opinion which invalidates all State and municipal taxes on commercial travellers engaged in selling goods to come from outside the State. This will affect the situation in eighteen States, three Territories and the District of Columbia, and put an end to a question which has caused considerable controversy and some trouble.

Mifflin.

The sale at E. Staudt's drew people from all directions.

Supervisors accounts were audited on Monday.

Chas. Turner and Harry Bellis of Wilkesbarre visited at John Huffnogles on Monday.

Samuel Snyder is still boring for coal on the Nescopeck mountain. It is said he has already expended over two thousand dollars. Two weeks ago he had the misfortune of losing 160 feet of rods and a diamond bit, a loss of $200. The rods broke off 30 feet below the surface. However, Mr. Snyder, is a man not to be discouraged and said, "No harm, no one hurt."

Relatives from Easton are the guests of Samuel Beck's.

The following are some of the changes of residences this spring:

Emanuel Staudt will move to Reading. Emanuel Mouser will move from Mifflin to his farm; Geo. Huffnogle moved to Nanticoke; Isaac Darling will take up his residence in Centre township; Wm. Goodhart will take charge of the West Mifflin smithshop John Bomboy will build a shop on his lot. Henry Gitling leaves for Briercreek and farm for Mr. Jackson; Ed. Smith leaves town and will farm for his father. Josiah Smith departs for Dushore; John Robinhold has bought a property in Hetlerville and will take charge of it, Jacob Nuss moved on his father's farm.

Our Cornet Band is progressing finely at present, the result of faithful practice. The principal detriment being some of the members leaving. We will miss our Jovial "Pont" alias Harry F.

CANDIDATE'S CARD.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
FRANCIS HECK, A. M.

100 Doses

One Dollar. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which this can be truly said; and it is an unanswerable argument as to the strength and positive *economy* of this great medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of roots, herbs, barks, etc., long and favorably known for their power in purifying the blood; and in combination, proportion, and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla is *peculiar to itself.*

"*For economy* and comfort we use Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. C. BREWSTER, Buffalo.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla takes *less time and quantity* to show its effect than any other preparation I ever heard of. I would not be without it in the house." MRS. C. A. M. HUBBARD, North Chili, N. Y. *100 Doses*

One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, all humors, boils, pimples, general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints, and all affections caused by impure blood or low condition of the system. Try it.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. I took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and consider myself entirely cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, and my head relieved of the bad feeling. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used, and should not know how to do without it." MARY L. PERLE, Salem, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar.

Schuyler's Hardware.

BARGAINS!

Owing to the stability in prices of goods in our line it is not often we can offer special inducements in cut prices, but having an overstock of the following goods, bought before the late advances, we have determined to reduce the same and offer our customers a chance to purchase at a price which will not occur again.

SHOVELS.

25 dozen, square point, D. handle shovels, made of the best Ames steel, all one solid piece, the best shovel made and a genuine bargain, sold everywhere at $1.00, will close them out at 65c.

WHEELBARROWS.

One hundred dirt barrows, strong, planed boards, patent wheels, well ironed and bolted—a handy barrow about the farm, garden and stable, and must sell fast at $1.75 each.

STEEL HAMMERS.

Several dozen 8 lb. solid cast steel striking hammers at 15 cts. per lb.

CAST STEEL.

Over three tons of Black Diamond and Sanderson brands of drill steel at 10c. per lb.

ROAD SCRAPERS.

Townships in want of road scrapers can secure bargains in several solid wrought steel scrapers, which we want to close out.

J. R. SCHUYLER & Co.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

WE ARE INDEBTED
TO THE SOUTH FOR
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

No medicine is so universally used in the Southern States as SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It won its way into every Southern home by pure, sterling merit. It there takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. It is a

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Purely vegetable; gentle in its action; can be safely given to any person no matter what age.

It promotes Digestion, dissipates nasty Sick Headache, and gives a strong, full tone to the system. It has no equal as a Preparatory Medicine, and can be safely used when a doctor cannot be called in.

Endorsed by persons of the highest character and eminence as the

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

If the child has the colic, it is a sure and safe remedy. It will restore strength to the overworked father, and relieve the wife from low spirits, headache, dyspepsia, constipation and like ills.

"MY ONLY FAMILY MEDICINE."

"I have been a user of Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. It is a pure, good reliable medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it.

"I find the Regulator very safe, harmless and reliable as a family medicine, and have used it for any disorder of the system and found it to act like a charm. I believe if it was used in time it would prove a great preventive of sickness. I have often recommended it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

REV. JAS. M. ROLLINS,
"Pastor M. E. Church South, Fairfield, Va."

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to distribute the money in Court in the matter of Tettsworth et al vs. Isaiah John, with notice to Creasy as terre tenant, No. 109, December term, 1886, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the town of Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the fifth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the undersigned, or be forever after debarred from coming in upon said fund. N. U. FUNK,
mar11. Auditor.

Working Classes Attention.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars an outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. dec21-86-1y.

PATENTS,

obtained and all patent business attended to for moderate fees.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model or drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make no charge unless patent is secured.

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

DR. SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

BOV19-86-6ms.

Adams' Patent Metallic
PICKET FENCE.

$1.75 per rod and upwards.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS.
All kinds of Iron Fences, Gates, Fire Escapes, &c

Iron Work in all styles.
Coal Screens a specialty.
Iron Ladders, Wheels & Cresting.
Blacksmithing in all branches. Estimates furnished.

EAGLE IRON WORKS,
Cor. Union & Canal Sts.
WILKES-BARRE, PA
march 12-86-1y.

Ask your retailer for the James Means' $3 Shoe. Caution! Some dealers recommend inferior goods in order to make a larger profit. This is the original $3 Shoe. Beware of imitations which acknowledge their own inferiority by attempting to build upon the reputation of the original.
None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp.

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.

For Gentlemen, Made in Button, Congress and Lace, Best Calf Skin, Dressy, called in Durability, Comfort & Appearance. A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory.
J. Means & Co
41 Lincoln St, Boston, Mass.

Our celebrated factory produces a larger quantity of Shoes of this grade than any other factory in the world. Thousands who wear them will tell you the reason if you ask them. JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE for Boys is unapproached in Durability.

Full lines of the above shoes for sale by
I. W. HARTMAN & SON,
Sole agents for Bloomsburg, Pa. [feb11-1m.

VIRGINIA FARMS AND TIMBER LANDS for SALE. Send for FREE Descriptive Price List. JOHN A. NICOL & Co., Brentsville, Va. [d11r

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

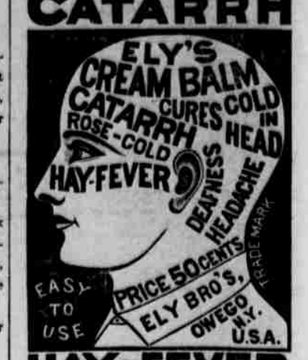
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 13.50 @ 14.00
FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.60 @ 3.85; Penn'a family, 3.87½@ 4.00 Ohio clear, 4.25 @ 4.50 winter patent 4.75 @ 5.00; Penna. roller process 4.10 @ 4.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 91
RYE—85.
CORN.—50 @ 54
OATS.—No. 3 white @ 35 No. 2, 37
HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 14.00. fair to good Western and New York, 9.00 @ 12.00; medium Western and New York, 9 @11.; Cut hay as to quality 14 @ 15. Rye straw 15@ 15.50, Wheat straw, 10. Oat straw 9 @ 10.
POTATOES.—New 40 @ 60 per bbl.
EGGS.—Pennsylvania 13; western 12½.
BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 23@24 Creamery Extra 26, Western extra 14@15, fair 10@12.
LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 11 @ 12½
DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens, 11 @ 1

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE COLUMBIAN,

N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING AGENTS
TIMES BUILDING PHILADELPHIA
Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.
Receive Advertisements for this Paper.
ESTIMATES for NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING at Lowest Cash Rates FREE
Send 10c. in stamps for AYER & SON'S MANUAL

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.
mar4d4

LANDS! SEND FOR Publications, with Maps describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the Free Government Lands and Low Price Railroad Lands in the Northern Pacific Country. THE BEST AGRICULTURAL, GRAZING and TIMBER LANDS now open to settlers mailed free. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com. N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn. (mar1cow4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John G. Moore, late of Greenwood Twp.

Letters testamentary in said estate, having been granted to the undersigned executor, all persons indebted to said est

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY MARCH 18, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:15 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
10:30 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:02 p. m.	4:10 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomberry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
4:36 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

MARCH 24th.—Thomas Hoover will sell valuable personal property on D. Laubach's farm about two miles north east of Benton. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Horses, cattle, hogs, &c.

FOR SALE.—A good piano for sale very cheap. Inqure of Geo. E. Elwell. tf.

$1600—in very easy payments will buy a one hundred acre farm, good new house, large new bank barn, excellent spring water, convenient to rail road. Apply to dec17 KNORR & WINTERSTEEN.

A Fine Residence For Sale.

The executors of Mary N. Harman, deceased, offer at private sale a handsome residence on Market street above Main, Bloomsburg. The house is of brick, large pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, water, sewerage, and all modern improvements. There is a large frame barn, ice house and outbuildings. One of the most desirable locations in the town. Terms easy.

They also offer for sale thirty-seven acres of land on Normal hill, adjoining P. Dillon's and the Hoyt estate. Can be divided into desirable building lots. For terms and particulars apply to I. W. McKelvy, one of the executors, or Geo. E. Elwell, attorney, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—One room, second floor, Moyer building—gas and water in the room. Heated by steam. Apply to feb18tf. MOYER BROS.

FOR RENT.—The third floor of the COLUMBIAN building, now occupied by N. S. Tingley. Heated by steam, water on second floor, all conveniences. Possession April 1st. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. [tf.

Personal.

Isaiah Rupert is spending a few days at home.

Miss Annie Jameson is visiting relatives in Detroit.

Mrs. R. C. Neal and Mrs. M. H. Clark returned from Philadelphia last Friday.

C. Ben Johnson and Mr. Bogert of the Wilkesbarre *Leader*, were in town on Tuesday.

Judge and Mrs. Elwell went to Elmira on Monday, where they will spend some time at the Water Cure.

Rev. W. C. Leverett attended a meeting of the Board of Missions of the P. E. Church at Bethlehem on Tuesday.

Harry B. Hess has been appointed to a clerkship in the Northern Saving Fund, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia.

Miss Edith Barton of Lime Ridge, has gone to New Rochelle, New York, where she has accepted an excellent position as stenographer for Rev. Henry M. Baum, editor of the *Church Review*. New Rochelle is a half hour's ride from New York and contains many beautiful residences.

James Reilly has opened a barber shop at Benton.

I. W. McKelvy talks of rebuilding and enlarging his store.

Harry Pursel is repainting his barber shop and otherwise improving it.

The *News-Dealer* says that Frank Stewart Esq. of Berwick will remove to Nanticoke.

A heavy plank floor has been laid in the Exchange stable and other improvements made.

All the cases from this county argued before the Supreme court recently have been affirmed.

Robert Wellliver has graduated at the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia. Commencement exercises are held there today.

Prof. F. Heck announces his name this week, as a candidate for county superintendent. The directors convention will meet May 3.

M. E. Sanders has retired from the *Wyoming Valley Times*, which he established at Kingston, and has joined the staff of the Scranton *Truth*.

The Bloomsburg Banking Company a few days ago sent five large bags of trade dollars to Washington to be redeemed by the government.

In the absence of Rev. F. B. Riddle who was attending the Conference of Central Pennsylvania, there was no service at the M. E. church last Sunday.

Remember the drama at Normal Hall this (Friday) evening, by the Model School children. It will be a rare treat, Get your seats secured at once.

A local institute will be held at Catawissa, Mar. 19th. Special efforts have been put forth to make the exercises interesting and instructive. All are invited to be present.

Ex-Sheriff Mourey brought a car load of horses to this county Thursday of last week. Some of them took bad colds during the shipment as they were conveyed in open slat cars.

Another continued story will be opened in the COLUMBIAN soon. It is a popular novel recently published, and is having a run. In pamphlet form this story costs half the price of one years subscription.

J. C. Brown and H. P. Chemberlin have leased the shops of H. Yost & Son on East street, where they will manufacture the Perfect Washer for C. Mears & Son. The factory will be known as The Furniture and Novelty Works.

West via Pennsylvania R. R. *Shortest Line.* QUICKEST TIME. LOWEST FARE. Baggage checked from the door Passengers delivered to depot free of charge. Apply to MOYER BROS., Agts.

Still another death comes to our notice this week. John Wanich died at his home in Mt. Pleasant township at an advanced age, on last Sunday. Mr. Wanich was an excellent citizen and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. He was buried on Tuesday.

John Wanamaker celebrated the tenth anniversary of his great store in Philadelphia last Saturday. The growth and success of this mammoth establishment has been phenomenal, and one cannot help wondering how one man can manage such an immense concern. Big as it is it is constantly growing. Improvements and additions are being constantly made, and any one who fails to visit Wanamaker's when in Philadelphia, misses one of the greatest sights to be seen in that city.

Letters remaining in the P. O. at Benton for the week ending March 12, 1887.

Mrs. Caroline Brink, Mr. Pangborn, Mrs. Lucy Wertman.

Persons calling for the above will say advertised.

Last Monday morning about sixty workmen from the B. & S. railroad, mostly Italians, a few of them with wives and children, left town on the D. L. & W. road for Arivona, Centre county, where they will work on the Bell Gap extension, on the Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Oliver Fornwald died at her home on Railroad street last Tuesday evening about seven o'clock. She was taken with a chill about ten days before and was confined to her bed until she died. Mrs. Fornwald leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss.

Somebody has taken the trouble of calculating that if all the cigars that were smoked in this country last year were laid out singly, end to end, they would reach around the earth nine times. Distributed equally among the entire population, each person would receive fifty-eight and one-half cigars.

Dr. J. H. Moore, assisted by Drs. J. B. Mahon of Pittston, W. G. Mahon of Nanticoke, and Barton of Plains, performed an operation for strabismus, commonly known as "cross eye", upon Miss Lizzie Riley of this place. The operation was successful and the young lady can see straight—Pittston *Gazette*.

On Saturday evening, Henry O'Blosser died at his home on South Main street. He had been sick and confined to the house for a long time with that terrible disease, consumption. The funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon by the Rev. F. P. Manhart, and the remains were interred in Rosemont cemetery.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending March 15, 1887:

Patrick Conway, John Davenport, M. C. Dougherty, Jacob Girton, Mrs Keller, Charles Myers, Mrs C. D. Pursell, Cormino Simone, J. F. Stauffer.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

As Mr. Geo. Hughes, who resides on one of the farms along the river front, was driving towards home along Railroad street last Tuesday evening, he drove over a five foot embankment belonging to the B. & S. railroad. He had with him in his large huckster wagon his wife, three children and the servant girl. Mr. Hughes and his wife sustained slight injuries, but it is feared that the girl is internally injured. The three children were unhurt.

At a meeting of the vestry of St. Paul's P. E. church held last Monday evening, resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with Rev. L. Zahner and wife, of Omaha, on their sad bereavement in the death of their daughter Margaret. She was a bright and beautiful child and the parents have the deepest sympathy of their many friends here. The last report was that the two younger children, who were both sick with the same disease that caused Margaret's death, scarlet fever, were improving.

Mess J. D. Bodine, Boyd Yetter and Wesley Hartzel, brought in from St. Louis a short time ago a car load of horses, consisting of 18 head, and 8 head of ponies. When they were loaded the weather was very warm, so they were placed in an open slat car. Before arriving home the thermometer fell and the horses became so chilled that a number of them were taken with lung fever—several have died. They were all fine horses, and were readily sold at prices fixed upon them, as they were sound in every particular and did not have any contagious disease.

Little Howard Vannoy, of Susquehanna county, who has been under treatment of Dr. J. H. Moore, for cataract of the eyes and who has been blind from infancy, starts for home to-morrow with clear eye sight seeing the world as it is and no imagination. Howard has been a faithful soldier, undergoing two separate and successful operations performed by Dr. J. H. Moore, assisted by Drs. Barton, of Plainsville and J. B. Mahon, of Pittston. What a blessing. —Pittston *Gazette*.

Dr. Moore has since successfuly removed a cataract from an old gentleman's eye in Pittston, restoring sight.

Postoffice officials are not always responsible for mistakes. The Baltimore *Sun* recently gave an account of how a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity in that city ordered an entertainment for the members of his lodge, and mailed invitations to those he wished to attend. The night came, the canvas backs, the terrapin, oysters, and other delicacies, the waiters and the host were all there, but only a few friends who knew of the affair through other channels than the finely engraved cards of invitation. Being there the good things had to be eaten. The next day the host went to the postoffice to see if his mailed invitations had gone astray. A search revealed the whole lot carefully stowed away in a corner, having been held for additional postage.

The State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pa., will begin the Spring term, Tuesday, April 5, 1887.

A still further increase of the corps of teachers will be made to meet the needs of the coming term.

The new building, containing twenty-six recitation rooms, gives great satisfaction as to ventilation, light, blackboards and furniture.

The last class was the largest ever graduated from the school. Full professional standing comes to every teacher with the diploma.

Many students are prepared for college.

Tuition is almost free to those graduating within two years. Industry, perseverance and patience will carry one through.

For catalogue, or for half-fare on the D. L. & W., L. V. and P. & R. Rs., students should address the Principal, Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr. [mar4.

Opera House, Bloomsburg, one night only Monday March 21, Clifton & Weaver's Ranch King Company. Miss May Treat supported by Harry D. Clifton and a fine cast of ladies and gentlemen in the great Western comedy drama, the Ranch King. Incidental to the drama specialties will be introduced. This excellent company go from here to open the magnificent new opera house at Nanticoke, which is a guarantee of its good qualities. Remember the date, Monday, March 21. Admission 50, 35 and 25 cents. Seats can be had at Dentler's. This is what the Buffalo *News* says of them.

A large audience greeted "The Ranch King" performance at Bunnel's Museum last evening. The show is the same which performed at this theatre some time ago, but judging from the hearty applause which greeted it last night, it promises to remain popular for several seasons. J. D. Clifton acts the desperado act to perfection, and any one who is thinking of going to the land of the bears, which is situated some place in the far west, should see him. Miss May Treat in the soubrette role takes well, as do also the comedy characters, and the situations are keenly arranged.

Judge Elwell was at the court house last Saturday and heard testimony in the matter of the bond filed by the B. & S. R. R. Co. to cover damages that may be done the Bloomsburg Iron Co. by the construction of the road. The bond was for $2,000 and the Iron Co. wanted it for $20,000. It was fixed at $5,000.

The concert by the Glee Club of Lafayette College next Friday evening, 25th, at the Opera House, will be an entertainment of a character seldom witnessed here. College songs are always jolly, and the voices selected from several hundred students are good. The friends of the college and all lovers of good music should attend. Reserved seats at Dentler's.

Rev. B. F. Alleman, D. D., pastor of the Memorial Lutheran church, Shippensburg, tendered his resignation Monday morning, to take effect at such time as the pastor and the church council may agree. Rev. Alleman has received a call from the Lutheran church at Lancaster, recently served by Rev. Sylvanus Stall, who resigned to devote his entire time to his publication of the "Lutheran Year Book." Rev. Alleman has been in Shippensburg for thirteen years.—*Patriot*.

Joseph E. Barkley died at his home last Sunday night after an illness of about ten days. On Wednesday March 2nd, he had a stroke of paralysis which resulted in his death. Mr. Barkley was seventy-three years of age. He was born in Bloomsburg and always lived here, following the business of cabinet-maker and undertaker. He opened one of the first furniture stores in the town. He leaves a widow, and two daughters, Mrs. C. S. Furman and Mrs. E. R. Furman. Mr. Barkley was an honest and industrious man, and a good citizen There are but few left who have lived here as long as he did, and the circle each year grows smaller. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock, and was largely attended.

A Rare Treat.

This Friday evening at Normal Hall will be presented the drama of "Our Folks, or the Career of a Tomboy," "Three little Maids from School," and other skethes. Prof. Niles' orchestra will furnish the music. The proceeds will be devoted to furnishing the new building. Reserved seats 35 cents, can be secured at G. A. Clark's. General admission 25. Children 15.

Town Council Proceedings.

March 11th, 1887.

Regular meeting at 8 o'clock p. m. President Zarr in the chair, and members Sharpless, Correll, Sterner and Sterling present; minutes of last meetings read and approved, Rev. D. J. Waller appeared and called the attention of council to the unsafe condition of the bridge over the canal in Market street. Suggested that now was the proper time to demand from the Canal Company a revolving bridge instead of the old structure. Messrs. Sharpless and Sterner moved that the town surveyor make the necessary surveys, and that the matter be presented to the Canal Co. by the president. Newton Boone collector for 1888 and 1884 presented a list of names and amounts for which he asked exonerations to the amount of $17 31 additional for the year 1883, also a list to the amount of $49 60 additional for the year 1884, allowed. M. C. Woodward collecting the duplicate issued to D. Winner for 1885 presented list of names and amounts on which he asks exoneration to the amount of $100 30; allowed. The monthly report of the Commissioner of Highways, and the following bills were read, and on motion approved, Sec'y also to charge up the several amounts due the town, for clearing side-walks (with 20 per cent. additional) as contained in the report of the Commissioner of Highways.

W. J. Bidleman com'r highw'ys	$5 25
John Penman labor on "	4.00
Fred. Schwinn hauling " "	4.00
	13.25
Bill of Clark Sloan for reducer for fitting hose	3.35
" " D. Laycock, services as chief of police	5.00
" " M. C. Woodward " " high constable	4.17
" " Bloomsburg Water Co use of fire hydrants for Dec., Jan & Feb.	225.00
" " Bloomsburg Gas Co. use of gas in Feb'y	77.00
" " S. Neyhard sec'y for Feb'y	10 00
	$339.34

On motion adjourned to meet on last Friday in March.

SAM'L NEYHARD, Sec'y.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1887.

On Saturday last the Store was ten years old. A trade revolution has come to the city within these ten years, and our Store has been a great factor in bringing it about. The new order of things is firmly established. Let us recall some of the changes.

The consumer and producer meet with only one agent between them. This reduces the three or four profits of the past to a single one, and that is smaller than in the old days.

We find our best interests by serving the interests of those who buy of us. This covers many points both material and sentimental. In the old days you were accustomed to haggling prices. A natural enmity existed between buyer and seller. You paid as little and he got as much as possible. One uniform price stopped all that.

The right to exchange goods badly selected or unsatisfactory protected you from imposition or error, even though the mistake were your own. We risked something on the venture of that principle, but, like all right principles, it won a victory. The results of it are here to stay. The store was made pleasant. Your wraps were checked. You were invited to comfortable seats in commodious waiting rooms, and you came to feel, what we desired you should, that in a sense you owned the store. Thus in more ways than we can tell of here there came about a confidence in our ways that proved to us that in doing best for you we were doing best for ourselves.

We have exploded some fallacies, notably the one that a great business built upon principles that brought the greatest good to the greatest number is a monopoly.

Wanamaker's.

We have proved that truth-telling advertising is not only right but politic, and yet to know the carelessness of statement and ignorance of trade conditions that the advertising types cover in the public press often makes one wonder why every advertiser cannot see the right. Many a merchant whose word in a barter is as good as his bond prints statements that will not hold together for a moment under intelligent criticism.

In telling of the anniversary, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of March 14, 1887, says:

When the "Grand Depot" as it was originally known—it is now styled "Wanamaker's"—was opened, ten years ago, one floor was sufficient to accomodate the business. There was no basement story and four wagons were ample for the delivery of packages. To-day the main floor has a width of 250 feet, from Thirteenth street to Juniper, and a depth of 503 feet from Market to Chestnut street, while the basement has a still greater width. There is also, a sub-cellar, 3? feet under ground where is placed the heating and electric light apparatus. Within the past two years a new foundation was built under the entire structure, and it is now considered one of the strongest in the city. When the store was opened ten years ago there were no elevators in it, but these conveniences are now situated at various points for carrying passengers, transporting goods throughout the house, and for receiving freight. The four delivery wagons have increased to 50, and where 12 horses were once required, about 130 are now employed. In the fifty-two departments nearly four thousand persons are engaged, exclusive of those at work outside of the building, and in the holiday season the force is increased to more than five thousand. The establishment, it is claimed, does the largest express-shipping business of any house in the city or State, while the clothing mail order department has also grown to large proportions. The different departments have been the result of a steady growth, and have been added from time to time, as the necessity called for them. The wholesale department, recently organized, occupies the third story, and is now said to be thoroughly equipped in every particular. Altogether, Wanamaker's covers an area of over 588,000 square feet, or about fourteen acres of space, and it is said to be in fact only the largest building of the kind in the country, but also considerably larger than the "Bon Marche," in Paris.

The Philadelphia *Record* says:

The ten years growth represents an increase in floor space from two acres to over fourteen, and the store is now claimed to be the biggest in the world. Many of the departments are larger than any stores devoted entirely to the same purposes in the city.

The Philadelphia *Times* says:

The two acres at first was a big estimate, but the store grew, covered over a street, climbed into the air, and now the floor space is something over fourteen acres. The space is so great that when the four thousand regular employes are in their places early in the morning before the customers arrive the store seems comparatively empty.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1887.

You can write for anything we have. If you ask for samples and don't know exactly what you want give a hint that'll help us to select wisely.

You'll see plenty of ladies' suits this season made entirely of the all wool or the silk-and-wool checks and plaids. Paris has said it. That would be enough to fix the fashion if the effect were ugly; but it isn't. The check and plaid makers have outdone themselves. Such blending of color, such novelties of weave, such brilliant and pleasing combination were never before seen in goods of this kind. A few big plaids, very big, but by a trick of weave or coloring they lose the staring boldness of bare bigness. There's high art in every pattern, and the patterns are by scores, each in a dozen or more colors. They say that nowhere else in the United States can such a gathering of wool or silk-and-wool plaids and checks be found. Mostly 42 inches wide; 75 cents to $1.50 a yard.

It'll be a crazy crape year. Last year fixed it. You saw the crazies and they conquered. Fine, hard-twisted; irregularly woven, crinkly; things you shouldn't iron, rough dry them in the sun. Lighter than seersucker, daintier. Pleasing effects in the printing, and wonderfully exact printing on such a next-to-nothing substance. Cream and white grounds; a dozen styles, four or five times as many colorings. See a bit. 16 cents.

The cheapest baby carriage we have is $6. Cheap not from being slighted, but from plainness. Strong wicker body, serviceable running parts, comfortably upholstered and some fancy work—not much. Price goes from there to wherever you say. You can select the parts and have a carriage put together to your mind, finished as you will. Special coaches upholstered in satin and plush, ribbon trimmed, satin parasols, $14.50, $16.50 and $18. The budding President 'll be as happy in one of them as in one for—$6. His mother may be a little prouder.

Something new in Bed-Spreads. Slightliness of Marseilles, lightness and airiness of Honeycomb. $1.50.

Honeycomb, Marseilles pattern, 90 cents to $1.65.

Marseilles, $1.75 to $9.

There's economy as well as comfort in simple, common-sense cooking; Mrs. Rorer's Cook Book tells you nothing that hasn't been proved. It tells you more that is of every day use to the average cook than any other cook book we know of. $1.25.

Trouting time near by. What d'you think of fishing-tackle at Wanamaker prices? Anything—rods, reels, lines, leaders, flies, hooks, artificial baits. 'Twill interest and may profit the anglers to look them over.

If your eyes are weak or failing a pair of spectacles may save them. $1 to $2. One pair of eyes in a lifetime.

In a year and a half we've so'd more'n 40,000 Perfection Bustles. The name fits. 75 cents.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Mark et streets, and City-hall square.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—Pair of handsome bay horses six and seven years old, large and strong, good drivers and will work anywhere. Warranted sound and free from faults or blemishes are offered for sale solely for want of use. J. R. SCHUYLER.

RARE CHANCE.

Sunday Grit, the best Sunday paper printed in the State, and being sold by agents in over 400 cities and towns, wants an agent in every town and hamlet where it is not now being sold. Any man or boy, well recommended, can secure the exclusive agency, and make from 50 cents to $5 00 every week. Good profit; no loss of time or money; no capital needed. Advertising matter furnished free. Everybody will buy the paper regularly after once seeing a copy. It publishes the complete local news for every section of the State. Only one agent wanted in each place. Write at once for terms and instructions to GRIT PUBLISHING CO., Williamsport, Pa.

Envelopes, letter heads, note heads, bill heads, statements, business cards, and all kinds of commercial printing at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Plain and fancy oil cloth window shades with spring fixtures at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

Just opened 1 crate white aishes for 1st of April housekeeping at I. W. Hartman & Sons.

Bring your butter and eggs to I. W. Hartman & Son's for spring dress goods and dice dishes.

Fresh and clean stock always at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

M'Killip, Photographer and Crayon Artist, Bloomsburg Pa. Frames, Easels and Pictures. Fine Cabinet Portraits, only $3 a doz. Instantaneous process used.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THAT TIRED FEELING afflicts nearly every one in the Spring. The system having become accustomed to the bracing of Winter, is weakened by the warm days of the changing season, and readily yields to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It tones and builds up every part of the body, and also expels all impurities from the blood. Try it this season.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For ale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Wanted. To let you know that the *Hop Plaster* is the strongest and best plaster ever known. Kills pain, soothes and strengthens weak parts and does it quickly, too. Side ache, lame back, stitch, crick, severe pains, sore chest and all the pains and weaknesses so common are cured by applying the plaster on seat of pain.

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO.—The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of the facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles. jan 28 1 87eow.

An excess of animal food and a partial closing of the pores of the skin, during the Winter months, cause the system to become filled with impurities. These can be removed and the blood purified and invigorated by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. $1.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children often need some safe cathartic and tonic to avert approaching sickness, or to relieve colic, headache, sick stomach, indigestion, dysentery and the complaints incident to childhood. Let the children take Simmons Liver Regulator and keep well. It is purely vegetable, not unpleasant to the taste and safe to take alone or in connection with other medicine.

The popular blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is having a tremendous sale this season. Nearly everybody takes it. Try it yourself.

DRUNKENNESS, OR LIQUOR HABIT, CAN BE CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.—It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. dec 3 86 1y.

A Funeral Song.

BY JOHN SUTTON.

Now the golden bowl is broken,
And the silver cord untied,
And these fragments all betoken,
That another one has died,
Yes, another friend is taken,
And another spirit fled,
Now another seat forsaken,
Another numbered with the dead.

CHORUS.

While around me they are moving,
Once again my face to see,
In a voice so soft and loving,
Sing this little song for me.

Tell my friends, who now are weeping,
Thinking that my life is done,
That in Christ I'm only sleeping,
And my life is just begun.
I, my prison have deserted,
Left this tenement of clay,
And my freedom have asserted,
To a life in endless day.

CHORUS.—While around me they are moving, etc.

While you sing, I may not hear you,
Dear to every earthly strain,
Yet if my spirit can be near you,
I will join in the refrain,
But if not, I'll bear to heaven,
What will be a joy to know,
That some thoughts of me are given,
By my brethren down below.

CHORUS.—While around me they are moving, etc.

All my trials now are ended,
All my sorrows here are o'er.
All my crooked ways are mended,
Christ has wiped away the score,
I but tell the old, old story,
That the Saviour died for me,
And to him be all the glory,
Now add through Eternity.

CHORUS.—While around me they are moving, etc.

STILLWATER, March 10, 1887.

HEMLOCK INSTITUTE.

As per announcement a district institute convened in the M. E. Church at Buckhorn, Saturday, March 12th, the first of the kind in the history of Hemlock township. The attendance was good but not what might naturally be expected. Six schools out of seven were represented. Five of the teachers were present. Mr. I. G. Pursel was the only director that put in an appearance.

Institute opened at 10½ A. M. Devotional exercises were conducted by Supt. Grimes. Music throughout the day was furnished by the choir.

The first work of the morning was a class exercise in primary reading by C. F. Girton.

Prof. Cope of Bloomsburg, was then introduced and gave a very interesting talk on the subject of arithmetic.

Misses N. Kline and A. Obl of the upper grade at Buckhorn each gave a recitation. After which the Forks school entertained the audience with well prepared rhetorical exercises.

Institute then adjourned until 1½ P. M.

The first work of the afternoon was speaking by the little ones of the Buckhorn primary school.

Miss L. Moore, and Miss M. Long, (both teachers) each read an essay on teachers and their work. Mr. W. Hartman, (teacher) gave a recitation on education.

Mr. Creasy of Lightstreet then conducted a competitive exercise in spelling. The Forks school took the banner in spelling.

Mr. Grimes then conducted a competitive exercise in reading. Isaac Depoe of Chestnut Grove school was given the honor of the best reader. Prof. Cope and Heck and Dr. Montgomery being judges.

Prof. Cope then took up history and showed the causes of the early settlements of the thirteen colonies.

Prof. Heck was introduced and took up the subject of mensuration in arithmetic.

The institute closed with a few complimentary remarks by Supt. Grimes.

Majority of people seem well pleased with the exercise of the day and hope they shall be favored with a similar event next term. ANON.

The College Boys.

Here is what the *Banner* of Norristown, N. J. says of the Lafayette Glee Club which will appear at the Opera House on the 25th.;

"An appreciative audience greeted the Lafayette College Glee and Banjo Clubs on Tuesday evening, embracing among others a bevy of young ladies from Miss Dan's Seminary. While the programme as a whole was well rendered, the audience was of course in fullest sympathy with the parts rendered by the banjo and glee clubs. and in every instance they were compelled to respond to hearty encores. Their responses were always new, and invariably bright, and the programme therfore gave but a part of the actual performance. The piano solo, the mandolin and guitar duet, and the violin music, both duet and solo, reflected the greatest credit upon the young artists, all of whom show a great deal of study and a genuine love of music.

The appearance of two Chinamen in the audience, who suddenly vamoosed at the conclusion of the "Chinese Song," created some fun that appeared to have been "put up" by some one.

The Value of Mutilated Coins.

Two punched quarters are worth thirty-six cents, while a punched half dollar has a value of only twenty-five cents, and five dimes are worth five cents each. A punched silver dollar is worth seventy-five cents twenty-five cents more than four quarters, twenty-five cents more than two halves, and the same amount more than ten dimes.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE
Cod Liver Oil, With Hypophosphites.
For Children and Pulmonary Troubles.

Dr. W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va., says: "I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in pulmonary troubles and general debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with rickets or marasmus it is unequaled."

Mark Twain says of Prof. Loisette's system of memory training, now taught at 237 Fifth Ave., New York: "Prof. Loisette did not *create* a memory for me—no, nothing of the kind. And yet he did for me what amounted to the same thing; for he proved to me that I already *had* a memory—a thing which I was not aware of till then. I had before been able—like most people—to store up and lose things in the dark cellar of my memory; but he showed me how to light up the cellar. It is the difference—to change the figure—between having money where you can't collect it and having it in your pocket. The information cost me but little, yet I value it at a prodigious figure.

I had kidney disorder and say for the good of others that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured me. Rev. S. C. Chandler, Lebanon Springs, N. Y. I had stone in the bladder and gravel in the kidneys. I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and am now well.—E. D. Parsons, Rochester, N. Y. Price $1. Send 2 cent stamp to Dr. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., for a book on kidney, liver and blood disorders. Mention this paper. [m18d4t.

MARRIED.

REECE—GIRTON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Greenwood Twp, on Tuesday, March 10, 1887, Rev. J. P. Tustin, Mr. Johnson H. Reece to Miss Martha J. Girton, both of Greenwood.

BOGART—MORRIS.—On Tuesday, Mar. 15, 1887, at the home of the bride, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. J. F. Bogart, of Williamsport, Pa., to Miss Ella Morris, of Greenwood Twp.

DIED.

COLEMAN.—In Asbury, Tuesday, Mar. 8, 1887, Fannie Coleman, aged 33 years, 5 months and 21 days. The deceased was an invalid, being in a state of dementia from early childhood.

KASKINE.

(THE NEW QUININE.)

NO BAD EFFECT.
NO HEADACHE.
NO NAUSEA.
No RINGING EARS
CURES QUICKLY.
PLEASANT, PURE.

A POWERFUL TONIC

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

and all Germ Diseases.

FOR COLDS KASKINE HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE ALMOST A SPECIFIC. Superior to quinine.

MR. F. A. Miller, 630 East 187th street, New York, was cured by Kaskine of extreme malarial prostration after seven years suffering. He had run down from 175 pounds to 97, began on Kaskine in June, 1886, went to work in one month, regained his full weight in six months. Quinine did him no good whatever.

Mr. Charles Baxter, architect, 133 East 124th St., New York, was cured by Kaskine of dumb ague in three months after quinine treatment for ten years.

Mrs. J. Dawson, 141 Bergen street, Brooklyn, was cured of malaria and nervous dyspepsia of many years standing by Kaskine, the quinine treatment having wholly failed.

Rev. James L. Hall, Chaplain Albany Penitentiary, writes that Kaskine has cured his wife, after twenty years suffering from malaria and nervous dyspepsia. Write him for particulars.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details, will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1.00 per bottle.

Sold by MOYER BROS., Bloomsburg, Pa., or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York nov26.6d1y.

SCROFULA

Humors,	I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a cure for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength to the body, and produces a more permanent result than any medicine I ever used. —E. Haines, North Lindale, Ohio.
Erysipelas,	I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. —W. F. Fowler, M.D., Greenville, Tenn.
Canker, and	For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried various remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured. —M. C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.
Catarrh,	I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, without relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured. —Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston, Mass.

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Peirce, S. Bradford, Mass.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

CARPETS

J. J. BROWER

Having received his Spring stock of **Carpetings,** is now ready to show a large stock of

VELVETS,
BRUSSELS
And INGRAINS,

At prices which cannot help but please. Call and examine them—at the old stand,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DR. HOBENSACK'S
NERVOUS DEBILITY PILLS,

Having borne the test of forty years, are guaranteed to rapidly, effectually and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Debility, Physical Prostration, Lack of Energy, Organic Weakness, Loss of Memory, etc. Price $1 per box. For sale at Dr. Hobensack's Hard Rubber Truss Depot, 115 N. Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. or sent carefully sealed, prepaid, on receipt of price. Full directions accompanying each box. Circulars sent free. p&comar18-1y.

$25,000.00 IN GOLD!

WILL BE PAID FOR

ARBUCKLES' COFFEE WRAPPERS.

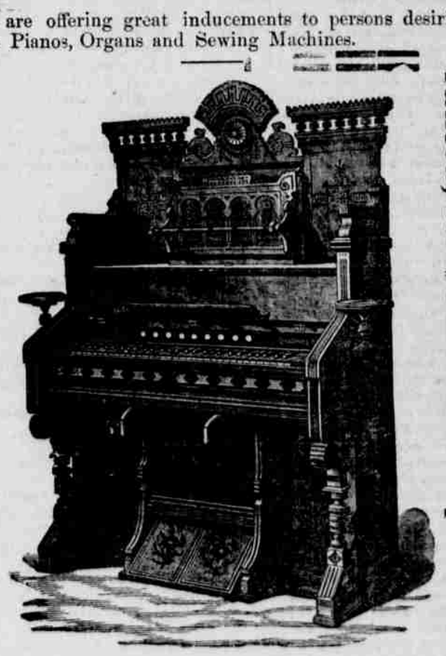
1 Premium,	$1,000.00
2 Premiums,	$500.00 each
5 Premiums,	$250.00 "
25 Premiums,	$100.00 "
100 Premiums,	$50.00 "
200 Premiums,	$20.00 "
1,000 Premiums,	$10.00 "

For full particulars and directions see Circular in every pound of ARBUCKLES' COFFEE. mar1r1y.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

We are offering great inducements to persons desiring to purchase Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

A Magnificent Upright or Square Piano for $250.00 and Upwards.



A Good Double Reed Organ, Warranted, for $65.00 and Upwards.

Among the Pianos we handle are the *IVERS & POND, C. C. BRIGGS, BAUS & CO., SCHOMACKER Gold String and Opera Pianos.* These Pianos are all first-class and fully warranted for five years.

Our leading Organs are the celebrated *ESTEY, MILLER, UNITED STATES* and other makes.

Our leading Sewing Machines are the celebrated *WHITE, NEW DAVIS, NEW DOMESTIC, NEW HOME, HOUSEHOLD, ROYAL ST. JOHN and STAND

Rude Hospitality Indeed.

THE STORY TOLD BY TWO MEN OUT IN THE FAR WEST.

"These mountaineers are the most hospitable people on earth. It is a rude but genuine hospitality. They would share their last loaf with a stranger within their gates. The latch string hangs out for all."

We were riding down a steep Rocky Mountain trail, my friend Clate and I, when Clate made the remark quoted. He was an enthusiast over the noble traits of the honest miner and mountaineer. Certain experience of my own had made me skeptical on the subject.

At the base of the mountain stood a little log cabin.

"Now," said Clate, "I'll prove my theory. It's past dinner time and we are both hungry as wolves. I'll wager anything you like that we'll get a good square meal at the cabin free of charge."

Five minutes later we stood before the closed door of the cabin.

"Hello!" roared Clate.

There was no reply.

"Hello, I say!"

This time Clate rapped loudly at the door. There being no response he lifted the latch, when the door swung open showing no one within, although the cabin was evidently being occupied.

"All right!" cried Clate, cheerily. "Come on in, Ned, and we'll forage round and see what we can find in the commissary. The folks won't care. They've left the door open on purpose for wayfarers like us to step in and help themselves. It's just like them. It's your westerner who knows what true hospitality is."

Clate "foraged around" for some time, but all he could find was a piece of salt pork and a few potatoes.

'We'll help ourselves to what there is,' said Clate, cheerily. "You build a fire, Ned. We're welcome to what we've found. I'll bet on that, for—"

He stopped. A tall, lank, grim-visaged woman, with a leathern-looking face, suddenly appeared at a back door. She saw Clate, and yelled out:

"Drop them taters!"

"Why, madam, I—I—"

"You drop them taters!"

"We are strangers, you see, madam, and—"

"Drop 'em."

A shot gun hung on the wall. She snatched it down, brought it to her shoulder with a jerk and said:

"Drop them taters too quick!"

Clate dropped them.

"Drop that pork."

Clate dropped it.

"Now you fellers git."

I had already got, but Clate abashed and rebuked though he was, lingered until the shotgun was again pointed toward him and the woman said:

"Clear yourself! I'll learn you how to walk into a body's house and help yourself to one's vittles. That bacon and them taters ain't to be bought for love nor money, let alone et up by you uns fer nothin'. Now you light out!"

We "lit out," hungry and crestfallen and Clate has been dumb ever since on the subject of Western hospitality.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Finger-Nail Indications.

SIGNS SHOW THE TEMPER AND DISPOSITION OF PEOPLE.

He who has white spots on his nails is fond of the society of ladies, but is fickle in his attachment. He who keeps them well rounded at the tip is a proud man. He whose nails are detached from the finger at the farther extremeties, and when cut showing a larger proportion of the finger than usual ought never to get married, as it would be a wonder if he were master in his own house, for short nails betoken patience, good nature and above all resignation under severe trials.

Nails which remain long after being cut level with end are a sign of generosity. Transparent nails with light red mark a cheerful, gentle and amiable disposition. Lovers with transparent nails usually carry their passion to the verge of madness. If you come across a man with long and pointed nails you may take it for granted that he is either a player of the guitar, a tailor or an attorney. He who keeps his nails somewhat long, round, and tipped with black, is a romantic poet. Any one having the nail of his thumb all streaked, as though it had been stained with snuff, is sure to be a schoolmaster. Thick nails indicate obstinacy and illnature. He whose nails are dirty all over is a recluse, a philosopher, a compositor or a dyer.

A man with yellow nails is one who indulges in every species of vice, smoking being the most predominant. Be careful not to confound with these such as are in the habit of peeling their oranges without a knife. The owner of very round and smooth nails is of a peaceable and conciliatory disposition. He who has the nail of his right thumb slightly notched is a regular glutton, even nibbling at himself, as, when having nothing eatable at hand, he falls to biting his own finger nails. And lastly he who keeps his nails irregularly cut is hasty and determined. Men, who have not the patience to cut their nails properly generally come to grief; most of them commit suicide or get married. We advise the fair sex to keep their eyes on the nails of intended husbands if they are to look for happiness in their wedded life.—*Ex.*

Good Memories.

An excellent memory is often found in persons of very little mind, sometimes in persons of no mind at all. Black Tom, the noted pianist, is an example. Nearly imbecile in intellect, he can remember every piece of music he has once played, and can reproduce it any time on the instrument without notes. William Wilhile, generally known as Blind Bill, a negro inmate of the Atlanta, Georgia, poor house (he was made blind by the enlargement, in boyhood, of his forehead, which nearly covers his eyes) can tell without a single mistake the name, day of arrival, cause of death, the age and name of every person who has been an inmate of the house since he went there, twelve years ago. He knows the name of every street of Atlanta, and can go anywhere with the assistance of the cane he always carries. Nothing that he has been told escapes his recollection, he can repeat it years after word for word. He seems to have memory in his fingers. He knows any one, whose hand he has once taken, by taking it again, when ten years have passed. He recognizes him by a wart, a mole, a scar, the shape of the fingers, the lines in the palm, or some other peculiarity, his sense of touch being most delicate and marvelously distinct. Yet, outside of this gift, he has no intelligence, and is far below the average of negroes who have been held in slavery.—*Ex.*

Making the plum orchard a poultry run will greatly diminish the number of insects which prey upon the trees.

How he Sold his Wood.

A woman was standing with her arms resting on the front gate, when a squint-eyed old fellow, wearing the conventional habiliments of the pine hills and carrying an enormous ox whip, came along and asked:

"Have you seen anything uv er little bay steer round hyar?"

"No."

"Er steer with er white star in his forehead?"

"No."

"Sorter limps with the left hind foot, but pretty peart, taken altogether?"

"I tell you no," the woman snapped.

"Fotch er load uv wood in this mornin' an' old Darb—that's the steer's name—got out uv the wagin yard an' cl'ared hisself. It's the steer I bought frum Ben Hardin' last fall—lean Ben. Yer know him, I reckon?"

"No, I don't."

"Wall, rest easy erbout it, fur it ain't your fault, kase Ben gets acquainted with mighty nigh ever' woman he ken. I don't know wh'ar Ben got the steer, but that ain't none uv my bus'ness. Ain't seed him, have yer?"

"I tell you no!" the woman almost screamed.

"I didn't know but he would er come up this her way, fur thar ain't no tellin' whar he'll go when he gits a chance. Went over to old Jim McLauthem's place one day an' fell in the well. Don't know old Jim, do you?

"No, I don't; and more than that, I don't want to know him or you either. Go on away from here."

"Oh, you oughtenter talk thater way erbout old Jim. W'y, he's the man that diskivered the persimmon puddin' An't seed nothin' of the steer yer say?"

"If you don't go away from here I'll call a policeman."

"Oh, don't put yerse'f to no trouble on my ercount. I may be honerylookin', but I ain't no fool. I married the puttiest 'oman in all our neighborhood, an' when I leave home I allus tells my wife that if I find a puttier 'oman than she is, that—well, I never expect to see one, that's all, but I have. Madam," taking off his yellow slouch hat and making a bow, "you air that lady."

"Oh, what an old fool you are?" the woman laughingly replied.

"Yes, madam, I am er fool—er fool erbout beauty, but not erbout nothin' else. Some men air afeerd to tell er 'oman that she's purty, but I ain't. There never wuz nothin' cowardly erbout me. Ter tell yer the truth, I ain't lost no steer, but when I seed yer I had ter trump up some sort uv er yarn. I've got er co'd an' er half uv wood round here on er wagin that I'm going ter sell, but sense I've been talkin' ter you I've forgot all erbout the wood. Yer'll uv cose excuse me fur talkin' ter you so fur I am an ole man, while you air young ernuff ter be my daughter. Yer'll pardon me, won't yer?"

"Oh, certainly. What do you ask for your wood?"

"You may have the co'd an' er ha'f fur $5."

"All right," the delighted woman replied. "Bring it around here and throw it over the fence."

He drove around, threw over a quarter of a cord of green pine poles, collected the $5, bowed to the woman, and went away.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Something Like Working for Nothing and Boarding Yourself.

It was in the days of the early railroad, when it was yet new; the days when the journey to New York was less of a little jaunt than it is now; when greenbacks were not popular here. One Summer morning a man, walking in happy and feverish haste, with wild excitement beaming all over his face, stepped into the office of a well known banker.

"I want exchange for this on New York."

"All right. What is it?"

The man looked fearfully around him and then brought out a packet.

"It's $25,000 in greenbacks."

"I guess I can do it. Going East?"

"Yes. I'm going to-morrow. I don't want to carry all this with me. Couldn't do it. Sure to get robbed. So give me a draft. How much?"

"Oh, seeing it's you, one per cent; $250——"

"It goes."

So the banker made out a draft on New York and took the money.

"You're going to morrow, are you?"

"Yes."

"Would you mind taking a little parcel for me and handing it to my brother."

"Certainly. I'll do it with pleasure."

The banker went into the other room and presently came back with the parcel.

"Just put it in your valise, and don't lose it, will you?"

"I'll take the best of care of it."

"Thank you. Good by. Pleasant trip."

Arrived in New York, the Californian went to the address and delivered the package. Then he presented his draft. The man opened the package and gave him the identical $25,000 in greenbacks he had in San Francisco. He had carried them all the way himself.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Plow Points.

Farmers generally agree that sandy or dry soils require flat plowing, which tends to consolidate the land, while on low or strong soils they prefer to leave the furrow on edge.

Much is written and said every year against the breaking up of ground that is too wet. The other extreme is seldom mentioned; and yet it has been demonstrated, especially on heavy dry land, that running the plow through ground too dry is almost as pernicious in its effects as is plowing it when too wet. Sufficient moisture is required to cause the furrows to fall loosely from the plow, with no appearance of packing and no lumps.

The points of merit in plowing are: 1. A straight furrow of uniform width and depth. 2. A clean cut slice. 3. A well-laid furrow slice, having regard to compactness and form. 4. Complete burial of the grass or stubble turned in. 5. A uniformly plowed ridge. 6. A finish showing an open furrow with a clean, narrow bottom, the last furrow being equal in width and height with the others.

Mr. Albaugh, of Miami county, O., says that a grower there sowed oats among his grapes every spring to prevent rot, and considered it a success. Mr. Miller of Ohio, sowed copperas—about one pound to a square rod—in his vineyard early in the summer and again later. No rot has appeared since this treatment.

The boy or girl who is a regular newspaper reader will grow up in intelligence, and will use good language, both in speaking and writing, even with a limited education. It is news, science, literature, grammar, history, geography and spelling combined.

Statesmen's Hats.

A LOOK AT THE HEAD-GEAR OF SOME PROMINENT PUBLIC MEN.

The hats of many of the statesmen, writes the Washington correspondent of the Utica (N. Y.) *Observer*, will give one an index to certain of their characteristics, and if he will look the man over from heel to crown he can tell as much about him from his dress as from his physiognomy. Take President Cleveland and note the way he wears his tall round silk hat crowded down upon his eyes in the most determined way imaginable and you can see indomitable will shining out through his head-gear. Ex-Attorney General Brewster's white silk plugs with their nap an inch long show him to be the fussy old-style gentleman of the past.

Secretary Whitney is called by some the dude of the Cabinet. His hat is a broad-brimmed silk one of the latest style. It is covered with a mourning band, and he wears it well down upon his distinguished head. Secretary Endicott also wears a silk hat, but his New England head makes it look as cold as Massachusetts, and it has not the air of good-fellowship of Garland's slouch nor Postmaster-General Vilas' high hat. Bayard wears a pearl gray tile in the summer, and a stylish silk one in the winter. His hats, like his dress are always immaculate.

One of the queerest hats in Washington is that of Civil-Service Commissioner Edgerton. It is a straight, broad-brimmed silk plug of the vintage of 1849, and the picture of Edgerton as he walks the streets of Washington is that of an elegantly dressed statesman of Jackson's day. He says he finds he is in style about every ten years, and that hatters keep the same blocks and bring out the same style about so often.

Chace, of Rhode Island, the Quaker Senator, wears a broad brim, and the cut of his coat is after the style of the Society of Friends. Price, Arthur's Indian Commissioner, wore an extreme hat of this kind, but he usually had it made of felt rather than black silk.

Senator Ingalls is one of the best dressed men in Washington, and his black silk head-gear is the envy of his brother Senators. I saw him the other night, and he had come out for the first time in a fur cap. It was a tall one of the finest sealskin, and with Ingalls' long overcoat, reaching to his feet, it made him look like a Russian Count in the depth of winter. Joe McDonald has been wearing a fur cap this winter, and he has laid aside his statesman's plug for the summer season.

Speaking of the statesman's style of wearing his hat, Senator Evarts is said to have it to perfection, and, indeed, there are those who say he is the author of the style. It is to my mind a very poor style, and it consists of balancing the hat on the back of the head so that if the wearer has bangs they will show forth in all their beauty. Evarts never wears his black silk hat in any other way. Senator Payne covers his head after the same fashion.

Dan Voorhees wears a silk plug, and he has one of the largest heads in the Senate. His hat is 7⅞ in size. He always keeps it well brushed, and he has a great many hats presented him. He is fond of betting hats with his friends during the elections, and he wins from two to four during every campaign.

Senator Sherman wears a tall hat, well brushed. Philetus Sawyer, short and fat, covers his bald head with a derby, and his colleague, John C. Spooner, wears a slouch, and don't appear to care whether school keeps or not.

Senator Vest wears a black slouch, which he pulls down over his eyes, making him look very belligerent as he walks about the hotels; and another man of this same style is Representative Joe Cannon, of Illinois, who often has the air of the bad man from Bitter creek.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, covers his big gray head with a black derby, and M. C. Butler wears a jaunty brown felt of the same style as that of Don Cameron. Leland Stanford wears a tall, black silk tile, and his income is large enough to give him a dollar bill every month for every hair under it.

A Home-made Ash Sifter.

In many households a very considerable loss occurs annually in waste of coal that is quite unnecessary. A prevention to this uncalled for waste is sifting the ashes and saving the cinders, most of which can be burned again, while the ashes, if kept under shelter in boxes or barrels, may be utilized as an absorbent to add to the compost heap, the vaults and the chicken runs. Sifting ashes is, however, an exceedingly disagreeable job, unless suitable arrangements are made by which the work can be done with neatness and dispatch.

An exceedingly convenient ash sifter may be easily made a home. Bore holes near one end of a good tight barrel, place two strong wires across and tightly clinch them on the outside; these make strong rest for a sieve. Midway between these cross wires on one side make a slot in the barrel large enough for a handle, which is an inch through and fastened to the top edges of the sieve, notches having been first made in the handle to fit the sieve. Provide a cover, and the sifter is ready for use. After placing the ashes in the sieve put on the cover, and by means of the handle shake briskly back and forth. There will be little or no dust in the operation.

How Much Pork from a Bushel of Corn.

The question, How much pork may be made from a bushel of corn? is an important one, but it has never been answered beyond all controversy. In most cases recorded as tests of the matter the corn was fed in a mixed state, with roots, potatoes, etc., all of which make it difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion. Thomas I. Edge, Chester county, Pa., was credited some years ago with having fed five pigs, of the same litter, five bushels of shelled corn and receiving 473 pounds of pork, or 9 3-5 pounds from the bushel. An experiment at North Chatham, N. Y., on record, gave a fraction of less than 12 pounds of pork from a bushel of corn. Eleven records, kept and recorded by F. D. Coburn, of raw corn fed in the ear, gave an average of over 10 pounds of pork from one bushel of corn, fed in the ear and upon the ground.

Professor Cook, of Lansing Mich., has killed cabbage worms with a mixture of one pound of buhach with 200 gallons of water.

One thing appears to have been very clearly demonstrated — viz., that a larger quantity of potatoes, as well as potatoes of a better quality, can be grown with chemical fertilizers than with manure.

What a Mexican Sweat-Bath is Like.

Toledo Blade.

"The first time I tried a Mexican sweat-bath," said Colonel Joe Shelly, the famous scout, "I thought I would die, but I shut my teeth together and said: 'I can stand it as long as you can, old fellows.' It was at the close of a long march on a hot day. The Indians fixed a tepee until it was airtight, heated a rock and then rolled it into the tepee. One by one we crawled into it, after having stripped off our clothing. Some of the Indians didn't have much on, and then we packed together as close as sardines in a box. I thought I would melt. Every few minutes the lord high executioner or master of ceremonies would talk Indian and throw a little water out of a can on the rock. This would fill the room with steam. It seemed an age before they let me go, but I guess it wasn't more than half an hour. Then we all made a rush to the river near by, and a dash of a few minutes made us as fresh as a daisy. No matter how tired we were, the sweat-bath made us feel like kings."

In New England and the middle states prices of home grown corn are even lower than a year ago, the decline ranging from two to five cents per bushel, owing to low rates of transportation. The southern states show quite a marked appreciation in the value per bushel, the advance being especially notable in those states devoted largely to cotton.

Cream scalded too high is melted into oil. Oil does not come to butter in the churn.

FROM LIFE TO DEATH

is but a moment if rheumatism or neuralgia strikes the heart. These diseases are the most painful and the most dangerous of any to which human kind is liable. They fly from one part to another without a moment's warning, and liniments and other outward applications are in themselves dangerous because they are liable to drive the disease to some vital organ and cause instant death. Rheumatism and neuralgia are diseases of the blood, and can only be reached by a remedy which will drive from the blood the dangerous acids. Such a remedy is Athlophoros. It has been thoroughly tested and is a safe, sure cure.

Spruce Creek, Pa., Oct. 5, 1885.

In answer to your request to know what your Athlophoros has done for me, I will say it has done wonderful work. I have suffered from rheumatism for eighteen years more or less, and sometimes not able to put my clothes on or eat alone. I took all kinds, doctored with a good many doctors, but nothing did me any good. I was getting worse instead of better. I read your advertisement in the "Democrat" and "Sentinel" papers of Louistown. I have taken in all four bottles. I feel no pain. I was drawn crooked, but now I am straight once more. Thank you for the good it done me. Athlophoros is the medicine. PHILIP HARPSTER.

Your medicine has cured me of neuralgia. I suffered with it for three days, and it gave me instant relief.

WM. F. KINCH.

Palmyra, N. Y., August 19th, 1886.

I used one bottle of Athlophoros for neuralgia after being laid up eight weeks. The result was very satisfactory.

R. S. EDDY.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

oct22-86-6ms.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

The Best Cure for Coughs, Weak Lungs, Asthma, Indigestion, Inward Pains, Exhaustion, Combining the most valuable medicines with Jamaica Ginger, it exerts a curative power over disease unknown to other remedies. Weak Lungs, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, and the distressing ills of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are dragging thousands to the grave who would recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It is the life of a system. Try it. Large size 50c. at druggists. HISCOX & Co., 163 William Street, N. Y.

mar4d4t.

KNABE PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP and DURABILITY.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore St., Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

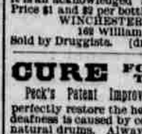
mar4d4t.

DEAFNESS Its causes and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in 3 months and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City. mar4d4t.

AGENTS WANTED (samples free) for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful ELECTRIC CORSETS, BRUSHES, BELTS, ETC. No risk, quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. DR. SCOTT, 841 Broadway, N. Y.

m ar4d4t.

Catarrh SAMPLE TREATMENT Free We mail enough to convince. H. S. LAUDENBACH & Co., 772 Broad street, Newark, N. J. March4d4t.



Ladies Enamel your Ranges twice a year, tops once a week and you have the finest polished stove in the world. For sale by all grocers and dealers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

USE WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA. For Consumption, Weak Lungs, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, and General Debility it is an acknowledged Specific Remedy. TRY IT. Price $1 and 50 per bottle Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 162 William St., New York.

Sold by Druggists. (dm18-4t) Send for Circular.

CURE FOR THE DEAF.

Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums perfectly restore the hearing, no matter whether deafness is caused by colds, fever or injuries to the natural drums. Always in position, but invisible to others and comfortable to wear. Music, conversation, even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for illustrated book of proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 849 Broadway 853 N. Y. mar14wd

Established 1866. FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING!

[illegible] is not corrode like tin or iron, nor [illegible] as pitch and tar paper. It is [illegible] PLASTIC, at Half the [illegible] of same material. [illegible] and samples [illegible] F. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

mar16d4t.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike Artificial Systems—Cure of Mind Wandering. Any book learned in one reading. *Great inducements to correspondence classes.* Prospectus, with opinions in full of Mr. RICHARD A. PROCTOR, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Drs. MINOR, WOOD, REV. FRANCIS P. DENIO, MARK TWAIN, and others, sent post free by mail.

PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, (m18d4t) New York.

Beautify Your Homes. NEW JOHNSTON'S KALSOMINE READY FOR USE.

White and choice colors. Cheaper and Better than wall paper or oil paint. Purifies all surfaces and kills germs of disease. Any one can use it.

IT IS THE BEST.

Gold Medal and Highest Awards. Beware of imitations. If not for sale in your town, send for sample card and prices.

Dry Kalsomine and Fresco Paint Works, 25 & 27 John St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

mar16d4t

DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY,

(The Only Reliable Blood Purifier.)

A SPECIFIC FOR RHEUMATISM, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia, Ring Worm And all other Skin and Blood Diseases.

IT REGULATES THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Cures Indigestion and all diseases arising from an unfeebled condition of the system.

☞Ask your Druggist for DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY and take no other. Price $1. per bottle or six bottles for $5. Manufactured by the

PARDEE MEDICINE CO., Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GENTS:—For the past Winter I have been very badly afflicted with rheumatism. About six weeks ago was confined to my bed, and whenever I was able to get around was obliged to use crutches. All the time I had the best medical attendance.

After one week's use of Dr. Pardee's Remedy I was able to walk with a cane. I continued its use and can now move around without assistance of any kind, and am better in health than I have been for years. It has effected a permanent cure and I take pleasure in recommending it.

C. R. FINNEGAN, Supt. Fire Alarm Telegraph, City building, Front street.

nov. 26 86 1y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	...Taylorville...	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	..Lackawanna..	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	...West Pittston..	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	.....Maltby.....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	.....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke...	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 27
7 30	11 18	7 19	..Shickshinny..	7 27	10 44	3 39
7 18	11 00	7 00	...Hick's Ferry...	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	..Beach Haven...	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 08	10 47	6 47	.....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 05
7 03	10 41	6 41	....Briar Creek....	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	...Lime Ridge...	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	.....Espy.....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	...Bloomsburg...	8 30	11 44	4 36
6 30	10 16	6 16	.....Rupert....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	.....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	.....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 16
5 49	9 33	5 33	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 16th, 186

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Jan. 30, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., 8ea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 8.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.35 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.25 a. m.; Baltimore 9.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

8.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

8.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.55 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.36 p. m. with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m. (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m. Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.04 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 8.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. dec24-86-1y

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be effectively conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley alt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls it exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for (or PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature

The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure."—*Signed, Camillia Arthur Maier, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Geneva and Weisbaden.*

For sale by all druggists and grocers throughout the United States and Canadas.

M. & J. S. Perrine

37 NORTH FRONT ST.—38 NORTH WATER ST., PHILA

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND ALL DEALERS. jan 8,'87

Ocean Pilots.

All ocean steamers are commanded by men who have licenses as pilots for every harbor along their routes. But there is another class of pilots who make it a business to lie outside the harbor for which they are specially licensed, to watch for sailing vessels and steamships coming from a distance, or from foreign ports.

Such a pilot, we must explain to our inland readers, takes entire charge of outgoing and incoming vessels, until they have passed the dangers surrounding the coast and harbors of our seas, lakes and great tidal streams. The Captain of a ship surrenders its control wholly to the pilot while he is on board, on pain of forfeiture of the insurance on the vessel in case of disaster within that time.

There is no craft, perhaps, in this country which is subject to more rigid rules than this. The pilots, for example, of Delaware Bay have for a century been governed by certain inexorable customs, as binding as laws. Their business obliges them to be sober, intelligent, keen-sighted, and ready-witted men. When not in charge of a vessel, they are on large pilot-boats, which lie outside of the capes, sometimes sixty miles at sea, watching for vessels.

The pilots of New York bay and of Boston harbor go even farther out to sea, and are sometimes met with from one to two hundred miles from the land. They are cruising about in the track of incoming steamers, and almost always appear in ample season to offer their services. But if no pilot comes, the ship lies outside the harbor and signals for one. The corps on the pilot-boats have regular turns, and the pilot to whose lot this vessel falls is rowed out to her.

He is bound to answer the signal by day or by night, in sunshine or in the fiercest storm. Nothing but the absolute certainty that the boat cannot live in the sea running between him and the vessel will release him from his obligation.

A boy who wishes to learn this business must serve an apprenticeship. For Philadelphia pilots the term of apprenticeship is six years, during which time the young man lives on the pilot-boats, studying the channels, soundings and dangers. Then, after a year and a half of partial responsibility, he becomes a pilot.—*Youth's Companion.*

Best Varieties of Fowls.

"What variety shall I breed?" is an ever recurring question that receives each season ever varying answers. A very sensible reply is that of *The Southern Cultivator*, which is, in brief, that no one can answer the question better than yourself.

If your yards are small your common sense ought to tell you that large breeds, such as light or dark Brahmas, buff or partridge Cochins, white Cochins or Langshans may suit you. Either stand confinement well but need close attention to keep them from getting too fat. They are all good winter layers, hatch and rear their young, and when fully matured are of enormous size.

If, on the other hand, your runs are unlimited, the Leghorns, Ganred, Houdans, Spanish and Hamburgs are all good. These are decidedly active, do better when roaming at large than when confined, and in fact are hard to keep shut up, as they fly over fences ten feet high. They will knock a garden crazy in ten minutes, stir up the flower bed in fine style and assert rights on all occasions. Of the medium class the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks hold undisputed ground. They seem to do as well on small runs as large, will lay almost the year